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(54) **SECRETED SOLUBLE $\alpha 2\delta$ -2, $\alpha 2\delta$ -3 OR $\alpha 2\delta$ -4 CALCIUM CHANNEL SUBUNIT POLYPEPTIDES AND SCREENING ASSAYS USING SAME**

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435/325; 530/350; 536/23.5

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435/325; 530/350; 536/23.5

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Soluble $\alpha 2\delta$ sub-type polypeptides.

Methods for cloning, expression and purification of freely soluble $\alpha 2\delta$ subtype polypeptides.

A method for the screening of ligands which bind to soluble $\alpha 2\delta$ subtype polypeptides.

23 Claims, No Drawings

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**SECRETED SOLUBLE $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 OR $\alpha_2\delta$ -4
CALCIUM CHANNEL SUBUNIT
POLYPEPTIDES AND SCREENING ASSAYS
USING SAME**

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Voltage-dependent Ca^{2+} channels (VDCCs) are hetero-multimeric complexes present in both neuronal and non-neuronal tissues, including heart and skeletal muscle. VDCCs are minimally composed of three subunits: a pore-forming transmembrane α_1 subunit, a hydrophilic intracellular β subunit, and a membrane-associated $\alpha_2\delta$ subunit; a transmembrane γ subunit is also found in skeletal muscle tissue. Multiple subtypes and/or splice variants of the α_1 , β , and $\alpha_2\delta$ subunits have been found.

Gabapentin ((1-aminomethyl)cyclohexane acetic acid or Neurontin) is a structural analogue of GABA, which is mainly used as an adjunctive therapy for epilepsy. Recent research suggests that gabapentin may also have clinical utility for various indications including anxiety and pain. Although designed as a lipophilic GABA-mimetic, gabapentin does not have a high affinity for either GABA_A or GABA_B receptors, GABA uptake sites, or the GABA-degrading enzyme GABA-transaminase (EC 2.6.1.19).

A novel high affinity binding site for [^3H]gabapentin in rat, mouse, and porcine brains has been characterized. Recently, the [^3H]gabapentin-binding protein was isolated from pig brain and identified as the $\alpha_2\delta$ -1 subunit of VDCCs. None of the prototypic anticonvulsant drugs displace [^3H]gabapentin binding from the $\alpha_2\delta$ -1 subunit. [^3H]Gabapentin-binding is stereospecifically inhibited by two enantiomers of 3-isobutyl GABA. The rank order of potency of gabapentin, and S- and R-isobutyl GABA, at the [^3H]gabapentin binding site mirrors their anticonvulsant activity in mice. However, electrophysiological studies have yielded conflicting data on the action of gabapentin at VDCCs.

The $\alpha_2\delta$ subunit is derived from a single gene, the product of which is extensively post-translationally modified particularly through the cleavage of the signal sequence. The polypeptide is cleaved to form disulfide-bridged α_2 and δ peptides, both of which are heavily glycosylated. Although it seems clear today that the α_2 and δ peptides are membrane-associated peptides, it is unclear whether these peptides comprise one or several transmembrane domains. Furthermore, the location, size and structural configuration of these eventual transmembrane domains remains to be determined.

But in any event, the fact that $\alpha_2\delta$ is a membrane-associated protein, regardless of its precise structural configuration, renders its large scale expression in recombinant systems difficult. Indeed, as the $\alpha_2\delta$ protein is targeted to the membrane, it requires detergent solubilisation to release it for purification. This important drawback imposes considerable restrictions for any potential applications requiring large amounts of recombinant protein. Furthermore, the various subtypes of $\alpha_2\delta$ subunits are different proteins with very low homologies. It is therefore extremely difficult to predict their respective behaviors, for example in gene truncation experiments.

The only assay currently available for the screening of ligands that bind the $\alpha_2\delta$ subunit involves the use of pig membrane extracts as a source of the $\alpha_2\delta$ subunit. Such an assay presents major inconveniences. Firstly, because the assay material is a membrane extract, it is very difficult to accurately determine the protein composition from one

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assay preparation to another particularly with regard to the subtype. Also, the presence of various impurities in the assay preparation is a problem in small plate assays. Furthermore, as the protein preparation lacks homogeneity, the interaction between the targeted protein and the assay plate is often quite uneven. This renders the streamlining of the assay in a high throughput format almost impossible to achieve.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In the context of the present invention, the inventors have found that it was possible to delete a portion of the nucleotide sequence encoding a eukaryotic, preferably a mammalian cerebral cortical voltage-dependent calcium channel α_2 subunit to yield a soluble secreted protein which retains its affinity for [^3H]gabapentin.

The Invention Concerns:

1) A purified or isolated nucleic acid encoding a mammalian secreted soluble cerebral cortical voltage-dependent calcium channel $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide.

2) A purified or isolated nucleic acid according to 1), comprising a polynucleotide having at least 90% identity with the sequence encoding:

from amino acid 1 to between amino-acids 1027 and 1062 of SEQ ID NO:20 for $\alpha_2\delta$ -2,

from amino acid 1 to between amino-acids 984 and 1019 of SEQ ID NO:22 for $\alpha_2\delta$ -3.

3) A purified or isolated nucleic acid according to 1), having at least 90% identity with the sequence encoding:

from amino acid 1 to between amino-acids 1047 and 1062 of SEQ ID NO:20 for $\alpha_2\delta$ -2,

from amino acid 1 to between amino-acids 1004 and 1019 of SEQ ID NO:22 for $\alpha_2\delta$ -3.

4) A purified or isolated nucleotide sequence according to 1) wherein said sequence is the sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:19, or SEQ ID NO:21.

5) A purified or isolated nucleic acid, having at least 90% identity with the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:19 or SEQ ID NO:21.

6) A purified or isolated polynucleotide comprising at least 10 consecutive nucleotides of the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:19 or SEQ ID NO:21.

7) A polynucleotide probe or primer hybridizing, under stringent conditions, with the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:19 or SEQ ID NO:21.

8) A method for the amplification of a nucleic acid encoding a mammalian secreted soluble cerebral cortical voltage-dependent calcium channel $\alpha_2\delta$ -n subunit polypeptide wherein n is 2, 3 or 4, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a test sample suspected of containing the target secreted soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -n subunit nucleic acid, or a sequence complementary thereto, with an amplification reaction reagent comprising a pair of amplification primers located on either side of the $\alpha_2\delta$ -n subunit nucleic acid region to be amplified, and

(b) optionally, detecting the amplification products.

9) A kit for the amplification of a nucleic acid encoding a secreted soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -n subunit polypeptide wherein n is 2, 3 or 4, or a complementary sequence thereto in a test sample, wherein said kit comprises:

(a) a pair of oligonucleotide primers which can hybridize, under stringent conditions, to the secreted soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -n subunit nucleic acid region to be amplified;

(b) optionally, the reagents necessary for performing the amplification reaction.

10) A recombinant vector comprising a nucleic acid according to 1).

11) A recombinant host cell comprising a nucleic acid according to 1).

12) A method for producing a secreted soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -n subunit wherein n is 2, 3 or 4, and said method comprises the steps of:

(a) inserting the nucleic acid encoding the desired $\alpha_2\delta$ -n subunit polypeptide in an appropriate vector;

(b) culturing, in an appropriate culture medium, a host cell previously transformed or transfected with the recombinant vector of step (a);

(c) harvesting the culture medium thus obtained or lyse the host cell, for example by sonication or osmotic shock;

(d) separating or purifying, from said culture medium, or from the pellet of the resultant host cell lysate, the thus produced $\alpha_2\delta$ -n subunit polypeptide of interest.

13) A purified or isolated recombinant polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of a secreted soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide.

14) A recombinant polypeptide according to 13), having at least 80% amino-acid identity with a polypeptide comprising:

from amino acid 1 to between amino acids 1027 and 1062 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:20, or

from amino acid 1 to between amino acids 1019 and 1079 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:22.

15) A recombinant polypeptide according to 14), wherein said recombinant polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17 and SEQ ID NO:18.

16) A method for the screening of ligands which bind a cerebral cortical voltage-dependent calcium channel $\alpha_2\delta$ -n subunit wherein n is 2, 3 or 4, said method comprising the steps of:

contacting a secreted soluble recombinant calcium channel $\alpha_2\delta$ -n subunit polypeptide with:

a: ligand of interest; and

a labelled compound which binds the $\alpha_2\delta$ -n subunit; and

measuring the level of binding of the labelled compound to the $\alpha_2\delta$ -n subunit.

17) A method according to 16), wherein said method is a scintillation proximity assay.

18) A method according to 16), wherein said method is a flashplate assay.

19) A method according to 16), wherein said method is a filter binding assay.

20) A method according to 16), wherein said secreted soluble recombinant calcium channel $\alpha_2\delta$ -n subunit polypeptide is selected from polypeptides having at least 80%, preferably 90%, more preferably 95%, and most preferably 98 or 99% amino-acid identity with the polypeptide comprising from amino acid 1 to between amino-acids 984 and 1063, preferably between amino-acids 994 and 1054, and most preferably between amino-acids 1019 and 1054 of SEQ ID NO:5 or SEQ ID NO:16.

21) A method according to 16), wherein said secreted soluble recombinant calcium channel $\alpha_2\delta$ -n subunit polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14 and 15, with the polypeptides of SEQ ID NO:9 and SEQ ID NO:15 being most preferred.

22) A kit for the screening of ligands which bind a cerebral cortical voltage-dependent calcium channel $\alpha_2\delta$ -n subunit wherein n is 2, 3 or 4, said kit comprising:

a secreted soluble recombinant calcium channel $\alpha_2\delta$ -n subunit; and

a labelled compound which binds to the $\alpha_2\delta$ -n subunit.

Hence, the invention concerns nucleotide sequence fragments of a cerebral cortical voltage dependent calcium channel $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit cDNA encoding a soluble secreted $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide (hereinafter a $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit). Preferably, these nucleotide sequences encode a soluble secreted $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide bearing a gabapentin or a [3 H]gabapentin binding site. More preferably, the soluble secreted $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit nucleic acid is derived from a eukaryotic, preferably a mammal, more preferably a human $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit.

A further object of the present invention concerns recombinant vectors comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a soluble secreted $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide.

The invention also encompasses host cells and transgenic non-human mammals comprising said nucleic acid sequences or recombinant vectors.

The invention also concerns a soluble secreted $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide which is characterized in that it is a soluble secreted polypeptide having affinity for [3 H]gabapentin. Preferably, the soluble secreted polypeptide is derived from a mammal, more preferably a human $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit.

The inventors have also found that it was possible to use a soluble secreted form of a voltage-dependant calcium channel $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide in an assay for the screening of ligands which bind the $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit.

The invention therefore also concerns a method for the screening of ligands which bind a calcium channel $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit.

The method comprises the steps of:

contacting a secreted soluble recombinant calcium channel $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide with:

a ligand of interest; and

a labelled compound which binds a $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit, and

measuring the level of binding of the labelled compound to the secreted soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit.

The invention also concerns a kit for the screening of ligands which bind a calcium channel $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit.

The kit comprises:

a secreted soluble recombinant calcium channel $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide; and

a labelled compound which binds a calcium channel $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The invention concerns truncated $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit cDNA sequences. These truncated sequences encode soluble secreted polypeptides which retain their affinity for [3 H]gabapentin.

Throughout the present specification, the expression "nucleotide sequence" is used to designate indifferently a polynucleotide or a nucleic acid. More precisely, the expression "nucleotide sequence" encompasses the nucleic material and the sequence information and is not restricted to the sequence information (i.e. the succession of letters chosen among the four base letters) that biochemically characterizes a specific DNA or RNA molecule.

As used interchangeably herein, the terms "oligonucleotides", "nucleic acids" and "polynucleotides" include RNA, DNA, or RNA/DNA hybrid sequences of more than one nucleotide in either single chain or duplex form.

Further to its general meaning understood by the one skilled in the art, the term "nucleotide" is also used herein to encompass modified nucleotides which comprise at least one of the following modifications (a) an alternative linking group, (b) an analogous form of purine, (c) an analogous form of pyrimidine, or (d) an analogous sugar. For examples of analogous linking groups, purines, pyrimidines, and sugars, see for example PCT publication N^oWO 95/04064.

The polynucleotide sequences of the invention may be prepared by any know method, including synthetic, recombinant, or a combination thereof as well as through any purification methods known in the art.

A) Secreted $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 Subunit Polypeptides

The invention comprises polynucleotide sequences encoding a soluble secreted eukaryotic, preferably a soluble secreted mammal $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide. These sequences particularly include but are not restricted to 1) those sequences encoding a soluble secreted polypeptide of this $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit which preferably retains its binding affinity for [³H]gabapentin and 2) nucleotide fragments useful as nucleic acid primers or probes for amplification or detection purposes.

The expression "soluble secreted $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit" is intended to designate polypeptide sequences which, when produced by a recombinant host cell, are secreted at least partially into the culture medium rather than remaining associated with the host cell membrane.

1) cDNA Fragments Encoding Soluble Secreted $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3, $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 Subunit Polypeptides

One of the important embodiments of the present invention concerns truncated nucleotide sequences of $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit cDNAs which encode soluble secreted $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptides. The inventors have found that it was possible to generate deletion mutants of $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit cDNAs which, when expressed, produce a significant amount of soluble secreted proteins, preferably soluble secreted proteins, which retain their [³H]gabapentin binding affinity. These truncated nucleotide sequences of the invention are of significant value to the skilled person as they now allow fast and reliable access to significant concentrations of selected soluble secreted $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptides. To that end, the inventors have determined the minimal and optimal fragment lengths required to express a polypeptide which: 1) binds [³H]gabapentin with sufficient affinity and; 2) is obtained in a soluble secreted form.

The discussion provided below provides comments on possible truncations, giving as an example the human $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit. However, given the very substantial cross-species homology for $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit sequences, the comments below can also be applied to other eukaryotic species, and more particularly other mammalian species such as rat, mouse, rabbit or pig. Their $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit sequences, which for most are available in public databases, share a very substantial homology with the human $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit sequences.

The inventors believe that the soluble secreted $\alpha_2\delta$ -2 subunit polypeptides which are as close as possible to the native sequence and which are therefore more likely to retain their native folding and hence their [³H]gabapentin binding properties are those corresponding to the native protein in which amino-acid stretch_1027_to_the

C-terminal end_of the amino-acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:20 has been deleted. The skilled scientist can quite easily determine within this amino-acid stretch the optimal $\alpha_2\delta$ -2 subunit polypeptides.

The inventors also believe that the soluble secreted $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 subunit polypeptides which are as close as possible to the native sequence and which are therefore more likely to retain their native folding and hence their [³H]gabapentin binding properties are those corresponding to the native protein in which amino-acid stretch_984_to_C-terminal end_of the amino-acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:22 has been deleted. The skilled scientist can quite easily determine within this amino-acid stretch the optimal $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 subunit polypeptides.

The invention therefore particularly concerns a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide having at least 80% identity with the polypeptide comprising from amino-acid 1 to between amino-acids_1027_and_1145_, preferably to between amino-acids_1062_and_1145 of SEQ ID NO:20.

Preferred nucleotide sequences include those of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2 and SEQ ID NO:3.

The invention also concerns a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide having at least 80% identity with the polypeptide comprising from amino-acid 1 to between amino-acids_984_and_1085_, preferably to between amino-acids_1019_and_1085 of SEQ ID NO:22.

Preferred nucleotide sequences include those of SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8 and SEQ ID NO:9.

B) Amplification of the Soluble Secreted $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 Subunit Nucleotide Sequences

Another object of the invention consists of a method for the amplification of a nucleic acid encoding a soluble secreted $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide, preferably a polypeptide bearing a [³H]gabapentin binding site, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a test sample suspected of containing the target $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit nucleic acid, a fragment or a variant thereof, or a sequence complementary thereto, with an amplification reaction reagent comprising a pair of amplification primers which can hybridize under stringent conditions, the $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit nucleic acid region to be amplified, and

(b) optionally, detecting the amplification products.

The expression [³H]gabapentin binding site, when used herein is intended to designate a site which can bind either [³H]gabapentin or other ligands such as (S+)-3-isobutyl gaba or (R-)-3-isobutyl gaba.

In a first preferred embodiment of the above method, the nucleic acid encodes a secreted soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17 and SEQ ID NO:18.

In a second preferred embodiment of the above amplification method, the amplification product is detected by hybridization with a labelled probe having a sequence which is complementary to the amplified region.

C) Recombinant Vectors and Hosts Cells for the Expression of a Secreted Soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 Subunit Polypeptide

1) Recombinant Vectors

The present invention also encompasses a family of recombinant vectors comprising any one of the nucleic acids described herein. Firstly, the invention deals with a recombinant vector comprising a nucleic acid selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a purified or isolated nucleic acid encoding a secreted soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit having at least

- 80% amino acid identity with the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:20 or 22, or a sequence complementary thereto;
- (b) a purified or isolated nucleic acid having at least 90% nucleotide identity with a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of the nucleotide sequences of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15 or a sequence complementary thereto;
- (c) a purified or isolated polynucleotide comprising at least 10 consecutive nucleotides of a nucleic acid described in (a) or (b) or a sequence complementary thereto.

In a first preferred embodiment a recombinant vector of the invention is used to amplify the inserted polynucleotide of the invention in a suitable host cell, this polynucleotide being amplified every time the recombinant vector replicates.

Recombinant expression vectors comprising a nucleic acid encoding secreted soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptides that are described in the present specification are also part of the invention. These include, but are not restricted to, nucleic acids encoding from amino-acid 1 to between amino-acids 1027 and 1145, preferably between amino-acids 1062 and 1145 of SEQ ID NO:20, as well as nucleic acids encoding from amino-acid 1 to between amino-acids 984 and 1085, preferably between amino-acids 1019 and 1085, of SEQ ID NO:22.

Another preferred embodiment of the recombinant vectors according to the invention consist of expression vectors comprising a nucleic acid encoding $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptides of the invention, and more preferably a nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17 and SEQ ID NO:18.

Within certain embodiments, expression vectors can be employed to express the secreted soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptides which can then be purified and for example, be used as a immunogen in order to raise specific antibodies directed against said secreted soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptides.

Preferred eukaryotic vectors of the invention are listed hereafter as illustrative but not limitative examples: pcDNA3, pFLAG, pCMV-Script, pIND, pMC1NEO, pHIL, pGAPZA, pMT/V5-His-TOPO, pMT/V5-His, pAc5.1/V5-HisA, pDS47/V5-His, pcDNA4, pcDNA6, pEF1, pEF4, pEF6, pUB6, pZeoSV2, pRc/CMv2, pcDM8, pCR3.1, pDisplay, pSecTag2, pVP22, pEMZ, pCMV/Zeo, pSinRep5, pCER, pREP, pHook-1.

Preferred bacteriophage recombinant vectors of the invention are P1 bacteriophage vectors such as described by Sternberg N. L. (1992;1994).

A suitable vector for the expression of a soluble secreted $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide is a baculovirus vector that can be propagated in insect cells and in insect cell-lines. Specific suitable host vectors includes, but are not restricted to: pFastBac-1, pIZ/V5-His, pBacMan-1, pBlueBac4.5, pBlueBacHis2, pMelBacA, pVL1392, pVL1393.

The recombinant expression vectors from the invention may also be derived from an adenovirus such as those described by Feldman and Steig. (1996) or Ohno et al. (1994). Another preferred recombinant adenovirus according to this specific embodiment of the present invention is the human adenovirus type two or five (Ad 2 or Ad 5) or an

adenovirus of animal origin (French Patent Application n°FR 93 05 954).

a) Regulatory Expression Sequences

Expression requires that appropriate signals are provided in the vectors, said signals including various regulatory elements such as enhancers/promoters from both viral and mammalian sources that drive expression of the genes of interest in host cells. The regulatory sequences of the expression vectors of the invention are operably linked to the nucleic acid a soluble secreted $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide. As used herein, the term "operably linked" refers to a linkage of polynucleotide elements in a functional relationship. For instance, a promoter or an enhancer is operably linked to a coding sequence if it affects the transcription of the coding sequence. More precisely, two DNA molecules (such as a polynucleotide containing a promoter region and a polynucleotide encoding a desired polypeptide or polynucleotide) are said to be "operably linked" if the nature of the linkage between the two polynucleotides does not: (1) result in the introduction of a frame-shift mutation or (2) interfere with the ability of the polynucleotide containing the promoter to direct the transcription of the coding polynucleotide.

Generally, recombinant expression vectors include origins of replication, selectable markers permitting transformation of the host cell, and a promoter derived from a highly expressed gene to direct transcription of a downstream structural sequence. The heterologous structural sequence is assembled in an appropriate frame with the translation, initiation and termination sequences, and preferably a leader sequence capable of directing sequences of the translated protein into the periplasmic space or the extra-cellular medium. In a specific embodiment wherein the vector is adapted for transfecting and expressing desired sequences in eukaryotic host cells, preferred vectors comprise an origin of replication from the desired host, a suitable promoter and an enhancer, and also any necessary ribosome binding sites, polyadenylation site, transcriptional termination sequences, and optionally 5'-flanking non-transcribed sequences.

DNA sequences derived from the SV 40 viral genome, for example SV 40 origin early promoter, enhancer, and polyadenylation sites may be used to provide the required non-transcribed genetic elements.

b) Promoter Sequences

Suitable promoter regions used in the expression vectors according to the invention are chosen taking into account the host cell in which the heterologous nucleic acids have to be expressed.

A suitable promoter may be heterologous with respect to the nucleic acid for which it controls the expression, or alternatively can be endogenous to the native polynucleotide containing the coding sequence to be expressed.

Additionally, the promoter is generally heterologous with respect to the recombinant vector sequences within which the construct promoter/coding sequence has been inserted. Preferred eukaryotic promoters are the CMV, polyhidran or OPIE2.

Recombinant Host Cells

Host cells that have been transformed or transfected with one of the nucleic acids described herein, or with one of the recombinant vector, particularly recombinant expression vector, described herein are also part of the present invention.

Are included host cells that are transformed (prokaryotic cells) or are transfected (eukaryotic cells) with a recombinant vector such as one of those described above.

Preferred host cells used as recipients for the expression vectors of the invention are the following:

- (a) prokaryotic host cells: *Escherichia coli*, strains. (i.e. DH10 Bac strain) *Bacillus subtilis*, *Salmonella typhimurium* and strains from species such as *Pseudomonas*, *Streptomyces* and *Staphylococcus*;
- (b) eukaryotic host cells: HeLa cells (ATCC N^oCCL2; N^oCCL2.1; N^oCCL2.2), Cv 1 cells (ATCC N^oCCL70), COS cells (ATCC N^oCRL 1650; N^oCRL 1651), Sf-9 cells (ATCC N^oCRL 1711), C127 cells (ATCC N^oCRL-1804), 3T3 cells (ATCC N^oCRL-6361), CHO cells (ATCC N^oCCL-61), human kidney 293 cells (ATCC N^o45504; N^oCRL-1573), BHK (ECACC N^o84100 501; N^o84111301), sf 9, sf 21 and hi-5 cells.
- D) Production of Recombinant Secreted Soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 Subunit Polypeptides

The present invention also concerns a method for producing one of the amino acid sequences described herein and especially a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17 or SEQ ID NO:18 wherein said method comprises the steps of:

- inserting the nucleic acid encoding the desired amino acid sequence in an appropriate vector;
- culturing, in an appropriate culture medium, a host cell previously transformed or transfected with the recombinant vector of step (a);
- harvesting the culture medium thus obtained or lyse the host cell, for example by sonication or osmotic shock;
- separating or purifying, from said culture medium, or from the pellet of the resultant host cell lysate, the thus produced recombinant polypeptide of interest.

In some instances, it is required to tag the secreted soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide prior to purification. The tag is then in most instances encoded into the nucleotide sequence that is need to express the polypeptide. Examples of such tags include, but are not limited to sequences encoding C-myc, FLAG, a sequence of histidine residues, heamagglutinin A, V5, Xpress or GST. Most of these tags can be incorporated directly into the sequence, for instance through PCR amplification by incorporating the appropriate coding sequence in one of the PCR amplification primers. However, the tag can also be introduced by other means such as covalent binding of the appropriate nucleic acid sequence encoding the tag moiety with the 3' or 5' end of the nucleic acid sequence encoding the polypeptide sequence. This is the case for GST.

Purification of the recombinant secreted soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3, $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptides according to the present invention is then carried out by passage onto a nickel or copper affinity chromatography column, such as a Ni NTA column or a Q-Sepharose column.

In another embodiment of the above method, the polypeptide thus produced is further characterized, for example by binding onto an immuno-affinity chromatography column on which polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies directed to the secreted soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -2 subunit polypeptide of interest have been previously immobilised.

In another embodiment of the invention, the secreted soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3, $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide can be only partially purified. For instance, it can be purified along with other contaminating proteins using an appropriate chromatography matrix such as an ion-exchange chromatography column. In such instances, it is not required to tag the desired polypeptide of interest.

The most preferred embodiment contemplated by the inventors concerns the use of a purified tagged secreted

soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide. A particularly preferred tag is a nucleotide sequence encoding from 2 to 10, and preferably 6 histidine residues.

With regard to the secreted soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide used subsequently in the screening assay of the invention, several possibilities are also open to the skilled person.

In a first and preferred embodiment, the secreted soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide comprises a tag moiety which can be selected among the tags referred to above. Such tagged polypeptides are particularly useful in SPA or flashplate assays. A preferred tag is the nucleotide sequence encoding histidine residues referred to above.

In a second embodiment, the secreted soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide can be used without a tag. This is the case for instance in SPA or flashplate assays comprising beads or plates coated with wheat germ lectin. In such an embodiment, the tag is not needed as the carbohydrate moieties of the secreted soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide bind directly to the wheat germ lectin-coated beads or plates.

1) Labelled Compounds which Bind the Secreted Soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 Subunit Polypeptide

In cases where the $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 binding site is the [³H]gabapentin binding site, the preferred labelled compound which can be used is of course gabapentin itself. However, gabapentin is not the only labelled compound which can be used in this context. Indeed, it has been previously demonstrated that saturation binding analyses on porcine synaptic plasma cerebral cortex membranes performed in the presence of L-leucine indicate a competitive interaction of the amino acid with the [³H]gabapentin binding site, significantly reducing [³H]gabapentin binding affinity for the site. The inventors believe that this competitive interaction is true across all the amino-acids listed in table 1 below.

TABLE 1

Binding affinities of selected amino acids (IC ₅₀ <500 nM) for the [³ H]gabapentin site in porcine cortical membranes	
COMPOUND	IC ₅₀ (NM) ARITHMETIC MEAN (N = 3) ± S.E.M.
Gabapentin	42.1 ± 5.5
L-Norleucine	23.6 ± 6.7
L-Allo-Isoleucine	32.8 ± 6.0
L-Methionine	49.6 ± 10.0
L-Leucine	61.3 ± 20.9
L-Isoleucine	68.8 ± 1.9
L-Valine	330 ± 18
L-Phenylalanine	351 ± 89

It is therefore possible to use commercially available labelled forms of these high affinity ligands in replacement of gabapentin. The utility of [³H]L-leucine has been demonstrated in a filter binding assay and in a flashplate assay format. The inventors believe that labelled amino acids but also other compounds, with affinities preferably below 500 nM in the binding assay can be used as replacements of gabapentin.

With regard to the label, several embodiments can be used in the context of the invention. Preferred labels are of course radioactive labels, a list of which is provided further in this specification.

2) Assay Formats and Conditions

Several assay formats can be used to carry out the method of the present invention. Preferred assay formats include scintillation assays such as the scintillation proximity assay

(SPA) or the flashplate assay. Other assay formats well known to those skilled in the arts such as the filter binding assay and the centrifugation assay are also contemplated in the present invention.

SPA and flashplate assays are preferred assay formats for the present invention. Additional details on these assays are provided below.

Scintillation Assay Format

Scintillation assays technology either involves the use of scintillant beads (for the SPA assay) or plates (for the flashplate assay). SPA beads are usually made from either cerium-doped yttrium ion silicate ($\text{Y}_2\text{SiO}_5\text{:Ce}$) or polyvinyltoluene (PVT) containing an organic scintillant such as PPO. Flashplates commonly used are those such as Ni chelate flashplates although other flashplates can also be used.

Assays are usually carried out in aqueous buffers using radioisotopes such as ^3H , ^{125}I , ^{14}C , ^{35}S or ^{32}P that emit low-energy radiation, the energy of which is easily dissipated in an aqueous environment. For example, the electrons emitted by ^3H have an average energy of only 6 keV and have a very short path length ($\sim 1 \mu\text{m}$) in water. If a molecule labelled with one of these isotopes is bound to the bead or flashplate surface, either directly or via interaction with another molecule previously coupled to the bead or flashplate, the emitted radiation will activate the scintillant and produce light. The amount of light produced, which is proportional to the amount of labelled molecules bound to the beads, can be measured conveniently with a liquid scintillation (LS) counter. If the labelled molecule is not attached to the bead or a flashplate surface, its radiation energy is absorbed by the surrounding aqueous solvent before it reaches the bead, and no light is produced. Thus, bound ligands give a scintillation signal, but free ligands do not, and the need for a time-consuming separation step, characteristic of conventional radioligand binding assays, is eliminated. The manipulations required in the assays are reduced to a few simple pipetting steps leading to better precision and reproducibility.

The conditions under which SPA and flashplate assays are performed in the context of the present invention are provided below.

Scintillation Assay Conditions

a) SPA Assay

The SPA assays is first developed to optimize the conditions under which the radioligand binds the secreted soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide. The parameters which can be varied to optimize radioligand binding in a typical SPA assay using Amersham beads include assay temperature, $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide interaction with the radioligand and the SPA beads, radioligand concentration as well as pH variations.

The temperature at which the assay can be carried out can vary from 1 to 30°C . Preferred temperatures range from 18 to 23°C ., with 21°C . being the most preferred temperature. The interaction of the $\alpha_2\delta$ subunit polypeptide with the SPA beads can be optimized by adjusting the concentration of the polypeptide and by introducing a reagent which will favor this interaction. When 50 mg of Amersham SPA beads are used, the $\alpha_2\delta$ -1 subunit polypeptide concentration may vary from 0.1 to 10 pmoles per well, with the optimal concentration being generally around 5 to 6 pmoles per well.

As for the reagent favoring the interaction between the secreted soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide and the radioligand as well as the Amersham SPA beads, the inventors found that imidazole could be efficiently used for that purpose when the $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit

polypeptide is tagged with an amino acid sequence including 6 histidine residues. Furthermore, and more importantly, it was found that imidazole also enhanced binding of the radioligand to the $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 polypeptide.

The concentration of the radioligand is evaluated with respect to the concentration of secreted soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide present in the assay medium. Generally, the concentration of radioligand varies from 1 nM to 100 nM. A preferred [^3H]gabapentin concentration is about 5 to 20 nM, with a most preferred concentration being about 10 nM. A preferred [^3H]leucine concentration is also about 5 to 20 nM, with a most preferred concentration being about 10 nM. It is to be noted that the concentration of other radioligands having affinities similar to those of [^3H]gabapentin and [^3H]leucine should also be in the range of about 5 to 20 nM.

Once the optimal radioligand binding conditions have been determined, a test ligand can be introduced in the assay medium to evaluate the level of displacement of the radioligand. The concentration of test ligand to be introduced in the assay medium usually varies from 0.1 nM to about 100 μM . A preferred test ligand concentration of about 10 μM is usually a starting point in a high throughput screening assay. Then, depending on the number of hits obtained, it may be lowered or increased.

It is to be noted that the parameters set forth above, which have been evaluated for a typical SPA assay using Amersham SPA beads can be adjusted by the skilled person, for example if SPA beads of a different type are used.

b) Flashplate Assay

Similarly to the SPA assays, the flashplate can first be developed in order to optimize the conditions under which the radioligand binds the $\alpha_2\delta$ subunit polypeptide. The parameters which can be varied to optimize radioligand binding in a typical flashplate assay using NEN Ni chelate flashplates also include assay temperature, secreted soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide interaction with both the radioligand and the flashplates, radioligand concentration as well as pH variations.

The temperature at which the assay can be carried out can vary from 1 to 30°C . Preferred temperatures range from 18 to 23°C ., with 21°C . being the most preferred temperature.

The interaction of the secreted soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide with the flashplates can be optimized by adjusting the concentration of the polypeptide and by introducing a reagent which will favor this interaction. When a standard NEN Ni chelate flashplate is used, the secreted soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide volume usually varies between 0.5 and 20 μl for a concentration of secreted soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide of 0.6 pmol/ μl . As the published maximum binding capacity of NEN p plates is about 6 pmol per well, the inventors consider that an optimal concentration of secreted $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide is probably around 5 pmol per well at 8 μl .

With regard to the reagent favoring the interaction between the secreted soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide and the radioligand as well as the flashplates, the inventors believe that imidazole could also be efficiently used for that purpose when the secreted soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide is tagged with an amino acid sequence including 6 histidine residues. The inventors also believe that imidazole concentrations can substantially enhance binding of the radioligand to the secreted soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 polypeptide. The optimal concentration of imidazole used to enhance radioligand binding varies depending on the concentration of secreted soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -2,

$\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide used in the assay. For instance, when the volume of the $\alpha_2\delta$ -1 subunit polypeptide is about 10 μ l ($\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 polypeptide concentration of 0.6 pmol/ μ l), the optimal imidazole concentration can vary between 1 and 20 mM, with a concentration of about 10 mM being preferred. As mentioned previously, other compounds such as histidine as well as pH variations may be used to enhance radioligand binding.

The concentration of the radioligand is evaluated with respect to the concentration of $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide present in the assay medium. Generally, the concentration of radioligand varies from 1 nM to 100 nM. A preferred [3 H]gabapentin concentration is about 5 to 20 nM, with a most preferred concentration being about 10 nM. A preferred [3 H]leucine concentration is also about 5 to 20 nM, with a most preferred concentration being about 10 nM. It is to be noted that the concentration of other radioligands having affinities similar to those of [3 H]gabapentin and [3 H]leucine should also be in the range of about 5 to 20 nM.

Once the optimal radioligand binding conditions have been determined, a test ligand can be introduced in the assay medium to evaluate the level of displacement of the radioligand. The concentration of test ligand to be introduced in the assay medium usually varies from 0.1 nM to about 100 μ M. A preferred test ligand concentration of about 10 μ M is usually a starting point in a high throughput screening assay. Then, depending on the number of hits obtained, it may be lowered or increased.

The inventors have tested the displacement of a particular radioligand, [3 H]gabapentin, with (S+)-3-isobutyl gaba. The data provided in the examples which follow clearly shows that the assay can be used in high throughput competition studies.

E) Purified Recombinant Secreted Soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 Polypeptides

Another object of the present invention consists of a purified or isolated recombinant polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of a secreted soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide.

Preferred isolated recombinant polypeptides of the invention include those having at least 80%, preferably 90%, more preferably 95, and most preferably 98 or 99%, amino-acid identity with polypeptides comprising from amino acid 1 to between amino-acids 1027 and 1145, preferably between amino-acids 1062 and 1145 of SEQ ID NO:20, as well as those having at least 80%, preferably 90%, more preferably 95, and most preferably 98 or 99%, amino-acid identity with polypeptides comprising from amino acid 1 to between amino-acids 984 and 1085, preferably between amino-acids 1019 and 1085 of SEQ ID NO:22.

In a further preferred embodiment, the polypeptide comprises an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, preferably 90%, more preferably 95%, and most preferably 98% or 99% amino acid identity with the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17 and SEQ ID NO:18.

F) Modified Secreted Soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 Subunit Polypeptides

The invention also relates to secreted soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide comprising amino acid changes ranging from 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 substitutions, additions or deletions of one amino acid as regards to polypeptides of anyone of the amino acid sequences of the present invention. Preferred sequences are those of SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17 and SEQ ID NO:18.

In the case of an amino acid substitution in the amino acid sequence of a polypeptide according to the invention, one or several consecutive or non-consecutive amino-acids are replaced by "equivalent" amino-acids. The expression "equivalent" amino acid is used herein to designate any amino acid that may be substituted for one of the amino-acids belonging to the native protein structure without decreasing the binding properties of the corresponding peptides to the antibodies raised against the polypeptides of the invention. In other words, the "equivalent" amino-acids are those which allow the generation or the synthesis of a polypeptide with a modified sequence when compared to the amino acid sequence of the secreted soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptides of interest, said modified polypeptide being able to bind to the antibodies raised against the secreted soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide of interest and/or to induce antibodies recognizing the parent polypeptide.

Alternatively, amino acid changes encompassed are those which will not abolish the biological activity of the resulting modified polypeptide. These equivalent amino-acids may be determined either by their structural homology with the initial amino-acids to be replaced, by the similarity of their net charge or of their hydrophobicity, and optionally by the results of the cross-immunogenicity between the parent peptides and their modified counterparts.

The peptides containing one or several "equivalent" amino-acids must retain their specificity and affinity properties to the biological targets of the parent protein, as it can be assessed by a ligand binding assay or an ELISA assay.

Examples of amino-acids belonging to specific classes include Acidic (Asp, Glu), Basic (Lys, Arg, His), Non-polar (Ala, Val, Leu, Ile, Pro, Met, Phe, Trp) or uncharged Polar (Gly, Ser, Thr, Lys, Tyr, Asn, Gln) amino-acids.

Preferably, a substitution of an amino acid in $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide of the invention, or in a peptide fragment thereof, consists in the replacement of an amino acid of a particular class for another amino acid belonging to the same class.

By an equivalent amino acid according to the present invention is also contemplated the replacement of a residue in the L-form by a residue in the D form or the replacement of a Glutamic acid (E) residue by a Pyro-glutamic acid compound. The synthesis of peptides containing at least one residue in the D-form is, for example, described by Koch (1977).

A specific embodiment of a modified peptide of interest according to the present invention, includes, but is not limited to, a peptide molecule, which is resistant to proteolysis. This is a peptide in which the —CONH— peptide bond is modified and replaced by a (CH₂NH) reduced bond, a (NHCO) retro inverso bond, a (CH₂—O) methylene-oxy bond, a (CH₂S) thiomethylene bond, a (CH₂CH₂) carba bond, a (CO—CH₂) cetomethylene bond, a (CHOH—CH₂) hydroxyethylene bond, a (N—N) bound, a E-alcene bond or also a —CH=CH-bond. The invention also encompasses secreted soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide in which at least one peptide bond has been modified as described above.

The polypeptides according to the invention may also be prepared by the conventional methods of chemical synthesis, either in a homogenous solution or in solid phase. As an illustrative embodiment of such chemical polypeptide synthesis techniques, it may be cited the homogenous solution technique described by Houbenweyl (1974).

The secreted soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide of interest, or a fragment thereof may thus be

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prepared by chemical synthesis in liquid or solid phase by successive couplings of the different amino acid residues to be incorporated (from the N-terminal end to the C-terminal end in liquid phase, or from the C-terminal end to the N-terminal end in solid phase) wherein the N-terminal ends and the reactive side chains are previously blocked by conventional groups.

For solid phase synthesis, the technique described by Merrifield (1965a; 1965b) may be used in particular.

G) Antibody Production

The secreted soluble $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptides of the invention and their peptide fragments of interest can be used for the preparation of antibodies. Polyclonal antibodies may be prepared by immunization of a mammal, especially a mouse or a rabbit, with a polypeptide according to the invention that is combined with an adjuvant of immunity, and then by purifying the specific antibodies contained in the serum of the immunized animal on an affinity chromatography column on which has previously been immobilized the polypeptide that has been used as the antigen.

Monoclonal antibodies may be prepared from hybridomas according to the technique described by Kohler and Milstein (1975).

The present invention also deals with antibodies produced by the trioma technique and by the human B-cell hybridoma technique, such as described by Kozbor et al. (1983).

Antibodies of the invention also include chimeric single chain Fv antibody fragments (U.S. Pat. No. 4,946,778; Martineau et al., (1998), antibody fragments obtained through phage display libraries Ridder et al. (1995) and humanized antibodies (Leger et al., (1997)).

H) Screening Assays

The invention concerns a method for the screening of ligands which bind soluble secreted $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit polypeptide. More particularly, the targeted $\alpha_2\delta$ -2, $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 or $\alpha_2\delta$ -4 subunit binding site is preferably the [^3H] gabapentin binding site. The various parameters of the method of the invention are described in further detail below.

EXAMPLES

Example 1

Construction of a Nucleotide Sequence Encoding a Soluble Secreted Human $\alpha_2\delta$ -2 Subunit Polypeptide Deletion Mutant of SEQ ID NO:23

a) Primer Design

PCR primers were designed to generate the secreted soluble human $\alpha_2\delta$ -2 deletion mutant of SEQ ID NO:23 as follows:

5' PCR primer: This was designed to engineer in a KOZAK translation initiation consensus sequence prior to the coding sequence (Kozak *JBC* 266 19867-19870)

3' PCR primer: This was designed to engineer in six histidine residues followed by a stop-codon at the desired location in the coding sequence. In addition to the stop codon the $\alpha_2\delta$ -2 primers also included an Eco RI restriction site.

The bold region in each primer sequence denotes the 'tagged' region; addition of sequences not present in the template. Primers were custom synthesized by Perkin Elmer Applied Biosystems UK to the ABI ready pure grade, supplied lyophilized then resuspended to 15 μM in 10 mM TE. JB197 and 198 were provided with 5' phosphate groups:

5' Primer JB197 (5'-TCGCCACCATGGCGGTGCCGGCTC-3', SEQ ID NO:25).

16

3' Primer JB198 (5'-TCGGAATTCCTCAGTGATGGTGATGGTGATGGGC CCCGCGGCCACAGTC-3', SEQ ID NO:28).

b) Protocol for PCR Mediated 5' Kozak and 3' 6His Tagging of Human $\alpha_2\delta$ -2

The full length human $\alpha_2\delta$ -2 gene (Gen Bank Accession Number AF042792) in a pcDNA 3 vector as described in Brown, J. P. and Gee, N. S., Cloning and deletion mutagenesis of the $\alpha_2\delta$ calcium channel subunit from porcine cerebral cortex, *The journal of biological chemistry*, 273 (39):25458-25465) was used as the template in the following PCR reaction.

The reagents were added in the following order in triplicate to a 96 well PCR plate:

	μL
10x Pfx Amplification buffer	5
10 mM dNTPs	1.5
50 mM MgSO_4	1
15 μM JB197	1.5
15 μM JB198	1.5
100 ng/ μL pcDNA3.1-humans- $\alpha_2\delta$ -2	1
10x PCR Enhancer	5
H_2O	32.7
2.5 UNITS/ μL PFX POLYMERASE	0.8 μL

The plate was the cycled on an MJ Tetrad DNA engine according to the following cycling conditions:

94° C./2 mins	
followed by:	
for 30 cycles	94° C./45 sec
	58° C./45 sec
	68° C./4 mins
followed by:	
68° C./10 mins	
followed by:	
hold at 4° C.	

The 3366 bp product was then gel purified from a 1% TAE agarose gel using QIAEX beads and eluted in approximately 50 μL TE.

Example 2

Cloning of the PCR Fragments of Example 1 Into the Baculovirus Transfer Vector pFastBac1

The PCR products of Example 1 were cloned into StuI digested, calf intestinal phosphatase dephosphorylated, phenol chloroform extracted and QIAEX gel purified pFastBac1 (Life Technologies) using the Rapid DNA ligation kit (Roche Diagnostics) transforming XL1-blue ($\alpha_2\delta$ -1b) *E. Coli* cells:

a) Screening for Positive Recombinants

Given that the PCR product was cloned by blunt-end ligation a screen was required to select a recombinant with the gene ligated in the positive orientation with respect to the polyhedrin promoter in pFastBac1. This was achieved by restriction digest of miniprep DNA (Qiagen miniprep kit) prepared from colony minicultures and analysis on a 1% TAE agarose gel. A positive clone was identified according to the following digest patterns:

SEQ ID NO:23 in pFastBac1	
Eco RI digest performed on miniprep DNA	Predicted fragments (bp)
PCR product cloned in a positive orientation	4773 and 3368
PCR product cloned in a negative orientation	8127 and 14

b) Sequencing Analysis of Selected Clones

One positive was selected for this clone and used to prepare a plasmid DNA stock of the desired construct (QIAGEN maxi kit). Confirmatory sequence reactions were performed using the Big Dye terminator sequencing kit and run on an ABI 310 Prism Genetic Analyzer. Sequence analysis of both coding strands was performed using a selection of sequencing oligonucleotide primers.

Example 3

Protocol for Establishing Baculovirus Banks for the Expression of the $\alpha_2\delta$ -2 Deletion Mutant SEQ ID NO:23

Essentially, the protocol used to generate the baculovirus banks is that outlined in the Life Technologies Bac-to Bac™ baculovirus expression systems manual.

a) Transposition of DH10Bac *E. Coli* Cells

One ng (5 μ l) of the recombinant pFastBac-1 construct containing the nucleotide sequence encoding the porcine $\alpha_2\delta$ -2 deletion mutant of SEQ ID NO:23 was added to 100 μ l of DH10Bac cells thawed on ice. The cells were then mixed gently by tapping the tube then incubated on ice for 30 minutes before heat shock treatment by incubation in a 42° C. water bath for 45 seconds. The mixture was then chilled on ice for 2 minutes before the addition of 900 μ l of S.O.C. medium. The mixture was then placed in a shaking incubator (200 rpm) at 37° C. for 4 hours. The cells were then serially diluted (10 fold dilutions from 10⁻¹ to 10⁻³) and 10 μ l of each dilution plated on LB agar plates containing 50 μ g/ml kanamycin, 7 μ g/ml gentamicin, 10 μ g/ml tetracycline, 100 μ g/ml Bluo-gal and 40 μ g/ml IPTG. The plates were incubated at 37° C. for between 1 and 3 days until discrete colonies of blue and white colour were discernible.

b) Isolation of Recombinant DNA

White colonies (containing the recombinant bacmid) were picked and grown for 24 hours (to stationary phase) at 37° C. with shaking (200 rpm) in 2 ml of LB containing 50 μ g/ml kanamycin, 7 μ g/ml gentamicin and 10 μ g/ml tetracycline. 1.5 ml of culture was then transferred to a microfuge tube and centrifuged at 14,000 $\times$ g for 1 minute. The supernatant was removed and the cells resuspended gently in 0.3 ml of 15 mM Tris-HCl (pH8.0), 10 mM EDTA, 100 μ g/ml RNase A. 0.3 ml of 0.2N NaOH, 1% SDS was then added and the mixture mixed gently before incubation at 22° C. for 5 minutes. Then 0.3 ml of 3M Potassium acetate (pH5.5) was added and the sample placed on ice for 10 minutes. After centrifugation at 14,000 $\times$ g for 10 minutes the supernatant was transferred to a tube containing 0.8 ml of isopropanol, mixed then placed on ice for 10 minutes before centrifugation at 14,000 $\times$ g for 10 minutes. The supernatant was then discarded and the pellet rinsed with 0.5 ml of 70% ethanol before centrifugation at 14,000 $\times$ g for 5 minutes. This 70% ethanol rinse was then repeated before removing all of the supernatant and air drying the pellet for 10 minutes at room temperature. The pellet was finally resuspended in 40 μ l of TE.

c) Transfection of sf9 Cells with the Recombinant Bacmid DNA

A 6-well tissue culture plate was seeded with 0.9 $\times$ 10⁶ sf9 cells (cells at log phase having grown from a culture passaged at 0.3 $\times$ 10⁶ cells/ml) per 35 mm well in 2 ml of Sf-900 II SFM media containing 50 units/ml penicillin and 50 μ g/ml streptomycin. Cells were left to attach at 27° C. for 1 hour. Bacmid DNA prepared as described above (5 μ l) was added to 200 μ l of Sf-900 II SFM media containing 6 μ l of CELLFECTIN and mixed before incubation at room temperature for 45 minutes. The cells were washed once with 2 ml of Sf-900 II SFM media without antibiotics then 0.8 ml of Sf-900 II SFM media was added to each tube containing the lipid-DNA complex. The wash buffer was removed from the cells and the 1 ml of diluted lipid-DNA complex overlaid on the cells. The cells were incubated for 5 hours at 27° C. after which time the transfection mixture was removed and 2 ml of Sf-900 II SFM media containing 50 units/ml penicillin and 50 μ g/ml streptomycin was added. The cells were then incubated for 72 hours.

After incubation for 72 hours the media was removed from the cells and centrifuged at 500 $\times$ g for 5 minutes. The supernatant was then transferred to a fresh tube, this was labelled as the P0 bank and stored at 4° C. in the dark. The P1 bank was prepared by passaging sf9 cells at approx 5 $\times$ 10⁶ cells/ml to 2 $\times$ 10⁶ cells/ml (100 ml in a 250 ml Erlenmeyer flask) and adding 0.5 ml of the P0 bank harvested above. The cells were then incubated shaking (200 rpm) at 27° C. for 4 days. Under sterile conditions the culture was centrifuged at 500 $\times$ g for 10 minutes and the supernatant 0.2 μ M filtered (P1 bank). The P2 bank was prepared by adding 2 ml of P1 bank per 400 ml culture (in 1L Erlenmeyer flasks) passaged as above to 2 $\times$ 10⁶ cells/ml. The culture was incubated as before for 4 days and the supernatant harvested and filtered as described for the P1 bank. The supernatant was first pooled then aliquoted (10 ml) and stored at 4° C.

Example 4

Expression of the $\alpha_2\delta$ -2 Deletion Mutant of SEQ ID NO:23

To sf9 cells passaged from ~5 $\times$ 10⁶ cells/ml to 2 $\times$ 10⁶ cells/ml in Sf-900 II SFM media was added 0.1 ml virus per 100 ml of cells of the appropriate viral bank (400 ml volumes in 1 L Erlenmeyer flasks). The cells were then cultured for 4–5 days at 27° C. with 110 rpm shaking. Expression of the protein was confirmed by SDS-PAGE and Western blotting using an anti penta-His monoclonal antibody (Qiagen) and was detected in the culture supernatant and cell lysate.

Example 5

Purification of $\alpha_2\delta$ -2 Deletion Mutant of SEQ ID NO:23

The $\alpha_2\delta$ -2 deletion mutant of SEQ ID NO:23 was purified from the cell lysate following the purification strategy outlined below:

The culture was centrifuged at 6,000 $\times$ g for 10 minutes and the supernatant removed. The weight of the cell pellet was determined before re-suspension in 20 mM Tris pH8.0, 100 mM KCl, 1% P40-Nonidet (100 ml per 20 g of wet cells). A protease inhibitor cocktail (Sigma, Cat# P8849), 1 ml/L, was added to the mixture. The solution was then stirred for 10 minutes before centrifugation for 1 hour at 30,000 $\times$ g and 4° C. The supernatant was concentrated (30 kDa cut off) to approx. ~300 ml then centrifuged for 1 hour at 100,000 $\times$ g.

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Supernatant containing the soluble proteins was diluted 1:3 in 10 mM Tris-HCl pH8.0 (equilibration buffer) and loaded onto a pre-equilibrated Q-Sepharose column (2.5 cm i.d.×30 cm h.) at a flow rate of 900 ml/h. After washing with equilibration buffer until a stable $A_{280\text{ nm}}$ baseline had been achieved, protein was eluted with 20 mM Tris-HCl pH8.0, 0.5M KCl, 10 mM Imidazole.

The eluate was then loaded onto a Ni-NTA (Qiagen) column (2.5 cm i.d.×6 cm h.) pre-equilibrated in 20 mM Tris pH8.0, 0.5M KCl, 10 mM imidazole at a flow rate of 2 ml/min. The column was washed successively with buffer A (20 mM Tris pH8.0, 0.5M KCl, 20 mM Imidazole), buffer B (100 mM Tris-HCl pH8.0, 1M KCl), and buffer A again. Elution was performed with buffer C (20 mM Tris-HCl pH8.0, 100 mM KCl, 0.5M Imidazole). The Ni-NTA eluate (~50 ml) was concentrated (30 kDa cut-off) to ~2 ml and applied at 1 ml/min and in 0.2 ml aliquots, to an FPLC Superdex-200 column equilibrated in 10 mM HEPES, pH7.4, 150 mM NaCl. Fractions containing the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:23 were pulled.

Example 6

SPA Assay of [^3H]gabapentin Binding to the Secreted Soluble Human $\alpha_2\delta$ -2 Subunit of SEQ ID NO:23

The assay is carried out at 21° C. Assay components are added in the following order (all reagents are diluted in 10 mM HEPES (pH 7.4 at 21° C.) to 96-well Optiplates:

25 μl	imidazole at various concentrations (diluted from a 1M stock pH 8.0, see assay details)	35
50 μl	10 mM HEPES pH 7.4	
25 μl	(50 mg) SPA beads (Amersham)	
100 μl	s- $\alpha_2\delta$ -2 subunit polypeptide of SEQ ID No 23 (2 μl protein diluted to 100 μl)	
25 μl	radioligand ([^3H]gabapentin obtained from example 5)	40

Immediately after adding radioligand, the optiplates were loaded in the Packard Top Count scintillation counter to follow the binding time course. Imidazole was first used in the assay to optimize the specific interaction of the protein's 6His tag with the SPA bead. Imidazole itself (up to 100 mM) in the filtration assay has no effect on [^3H]gabapentin binding (n=1).

Example 7

Ni Flashplate Assay of [^3H]gabapentin Binding to Secreted Soluble Human $\alpha_2\delta$ -2 Subunit of SEQ ID NO:23

Assays are carried out at 21° C. in a final volume of 250 μl in 96-well NEN Ni chelate flash plates. Assay components are added in the following order (all reagents were diluted in 10 mM HEPES (pH 7.4 at 21° C.):

25 μl	10 mM HEPES pH 7.4	65
25 μl	imidazole at various concentrations (diluted from a 1M stock pH 8.0, see assay details)	
75 μl	10 mM HEPES pH 7.4	

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-continued

100 μl	s- $\alpha_2\delta$ -2-6His (2 μl protein diluted to 100 μl) obtained from example 5	5
25 μl	radioligand ([^3H]gabapentin (65 Ci/mmmole)	

Immediately after adding the radioligand, flash plates are loaded in the Packard Top Count scintillation counter to follow the binding time course. The '[^3H] flash plate' programme (cpm) is used to monitor activity. Imidazole is first used in the assay to optimize the specific interaction of the protein's 6His tag with the Ni flashplate.

Example 8

Ni Flashplate Assay of [^3H]Leucine Binding to Secreted Soluble Human $\alpha_2\delta$ -2-6His

The procedure described in example 7 is repeated, except that [^3H]gabapentin is replaced by 25 μl (10.1 nM) of [^3H]Leucine (41 Ci/mmmole).

Example 9

Ni Flashplate Assay Studying Competitive Binding of [^3H]gabapentin and (S+)-3-isobutyl GABA to Human $\alpha_2\delta$ -2-6His (SEQ ID NO:23)

Assays are carried out at 21° C. in a final volume of 250 μl in 96-well NEN Ni chelate flash plates. Wells are set up for both 'total' and 'non-specific' binding. Specific binding is defined as that remaining after subtraction of the average of the 'non-specific binding' values from the average of the 'total' binding values. Assay components are added in the following order (all reagents were diluted in 10 mM HEPES (pH 7.4 at 21° C.):

25 μl	10 mM HEPES pH 7.4 or 25 μl of the test compound at the appropriate concentration in HEPES	
25 μl	200 mM imidazole (diluted from a 1M stock pH 8.0, see assay details)	
75 μl	10 mM HEPES pH 7.4	
50 μl	10 mM HEPES pH 7.4 and 25 μl 100 μM (S+)-3-isobutyl GABA	
100 μl	$\alpha_2\delta$ -2-6His (2 μl protein* diluted to 100 μl)	
25 μl	radioligand ([^3H]gabapentin or [^3H]Leucine)	

*The source of $\alpha_2\delta$ -2-6His is that purified by fplc Superdex-200 gel filtration (see example 5)

Immediately after adding radioligand, flash plates are loaded in the Packard Top Count scintillation counter to follow the binding time course. Incubation time before the assay is 3 hours. The '[^3H] flash plate' programme (cpm) is used to monitor activity. Competition studies are compared across the flash-plate and filter binding methodologies in order to validate the new assay technology with the established filter binding methodology.

GraphPad Prism software is used to process competition curve data and determine IC_{50} and hill slope values. Twelve point competition curves with half log dilution steps of test compounds are used in the experiments.

Filter Binding Assay of [³H]gabapentin Binding to the Recombinant Polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:23

Assays were carried out at 21° C. in a final volume of 250 μ l in 96-deep well plates. Assay components were (all reagents were diluted in 10 mM HEPES (pH 7.4 at 21° C.)):

25 μ l	compound to test
200 μ l	Polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:23 (3 μ l protein diluted to 200 μ l)
25 μ l	radioligand ([³ H]gabapentin (65 Ci/mmole))

Plates were incubated at room temperature for 1 h prior to filtering on to 96-well GF/B Unifilter plates pre-soaked in 0.3% polyethylenimine. Filters were washed with 3 $\times$ 1 ml 50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.4 at 4° C.), and dried over-night. Scintillant (Microscint O, 50 μ l) was added and the plates counted using a Packard Top Count scintillation counter. Specific binding was ~98% of the 'total' value. In [³H]gabapentin saturation studies, the K_D (nM) obtained was about 10.62. Table 2 below provides the results of the competition studies.

Example 11

Construction of a Nucleotide Sequence Encoding a Soluble Secreted Mouse $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 Deletion Mutant of SEQ ID NO:25 as Follows

a) Primer Design

PCR primers were designed to generate the secreted soluble mouse $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 deletion mutant of SEQ ID NO:25 as follows:

5' PCR primer: This was designed to engineer in a KOZAK translation initiation consensus sequence prior to the coding sequence (Kozak *JBC* 266 19867–19870)

3' PCR primer: This was designed to engineer in six histidine residues followed by a stop-codon at the desired location in the coding sequence. In addition to the stop codon the $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 primers also included an Eco RI restriction site.

The bold region in each primer sequence denotes the 'tagged' region; addition of sequences not present in the template. Primers were custom synthesized by Perkin Elmer Applied Biosystems UK to the ABI ready pure grade, supplied lyophilized then resuspended to 15 μ M in 10 mM TE. JB201 and 202 were provided with 5' phosphate groups:

5' Primer JB201 (5'-TCGCCACCATGGCCGGGCGGGC-3', SEQ ID NO:27)
3' Primer JB202 (5'-TCTCAGTGATGGTGATGGTGATGCGATGCACCCC CACTCTC-3', SEQ ID NO:28)

b) Protocol for PCR Mediated 5' Kozak and 3' 6His Tagging of Mouse $\alpha_2\delta$ -3

The full length mouse $\alpha_2\delta$ -3 gene (Gen Bank Accession number AJ010949) in the pcDNA3 vector as described in Brown, J. P. and Gee, N. S., Cloning and deletion mutagenesis of the Δ 28 calcium channel subunit from porcine cerebral cortex, *The journal of biological chemistry*, 273 (39):25458–25465) was used as the template in the following PCR reaction.

The reagents were added in the following order in triplicate to a 96 well PCR plate:

	μ l
5	10 $\times$ Pfx Amplification buffer
	10 mM dNTPs
	50 mM MgSO ₄
	15 μ M JB201
	15 μ M JB202
	100 ng/ μ l pcDNA3-mouse- $\alpha_2\delta$ -3
10	10 $\times$ PCR Enhancer
	H ₂ O
	2.5 UNITS/ μ L PFX POLYMERASE
	0.8 μ L

The plate was the cycled on an MJ Tetrad DNA engine according to the following cycling conditions:

94° C./2 mins	
followed by:	
for 30 cycles	94° C./45 sec
	60° C./45 sec
	68° C./4 mins
followed by:	
68° C./10 mins	
followed by:	
hold at 4° C.	

The 3244 bp product was then gel purified from a 1% TAE agarose gel using QIAEX beads and eluted in approximately 50 μ l.

The truncated protein of SEQ ID N°24 was expressed such the procedure of example 2,3 and 4.

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SEQUENCE LISTING

<160> NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 28

<210> SEQ ID NO 1

<211> LENGTH: 3186

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 1

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ccgcgccccg tgtggctgct gctgcgcgtt ctaccgctgc tcgcgcccc cggcgcctct    180
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<210> SEQ ID NO 2
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<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

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<400> SEQUENCE: 2

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ccggccaccc cgtggcgagc ccccaagaag atcgacctgt acgatgtccg aaggagaccc 840
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 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 3

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<211> LENGTH: 1062

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 4

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Thr Arg Arg Pro Thr Ser Gly Pro Pro Arg Pro Leu Trp Leu Leu Leu
      35             40            45
Pro Leu Leu Pro Leu Leu Ala Ala Pro Gly Ala Ser Ala Tyr Ser Phe
      50             55            60
Pro Gln Gln His Thr Met Gln His Trp Ala Arg Arg Leu Glu Gln Glu
      65             70            75            80
Val Asp Gly Val Met Arg Ile Phe Gly Gly Val Gln Gln Leu Arg Glu
          85             90            95
Ile Tyr Lys Asp Asn Arg Asn Leu Phe Glu Val Gln Glu Asn Glu Pro
      100            105            110
Gln Lys Leu Val Glu Lys Val Ala Gly Asp Ile Glu Ser Leu Leu Asp
      115            120            125
Arg Lys Val Gln Ala Leu Lys Arg Leu Ala Asp Ala Ala Glu Asn Phe
      130            135            140
Gln Lys Ala His Arg Trp Gln Asp Asn Ile Lys Glu Glu Asp Ile Val
      145            150            155            160

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Tyr Tyr Asp Ala Lys Ala Asp Ala Glu Leu Asp Asp Pro Glu Ser Glu
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 Asp Val Glu Arg Gly Ser Lys Ala Ser Thr Leu Arg Leu Asp Phe Ile
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 Glu Asp Pro Asn Phe Lys Asn Lys Val Asn Tyr Ser Tyr Ala Ala Val
 195 200 205
 Gln Ile Pro Thr Asp Ile Tyr Lys Gly Ser Thr Val Ile Leu Asn Glu
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 Leu Asn Trp Thr Glu Ala Leu Glu Asn Val Phe Met Glu Asn Arg Arg
 225 230 235 240
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 245 250 255
 Thr Arg Tyr Tyr Pro Ala Thr Pro Trp Arg Ala Pro Lys Lys Ile Asp
 260 265 270
 Leu Tyr Asp Val Arg Arg Arg Pro Trp Tyr Ile Gln Gly Ala Ser Ser
 275 280 285
 Pro Lys Asp Met Val Ile Ile Val Asp Val Ser Gly Ser Val Ser Gly
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 Leu Thr Leu Lys Leu Met Lys Thr Ser Val Cys Glu Met Leu Asp Thr
 305 310 315 320
 Leu Ser Asp Asp Asp Tyr Val Asn Val Ala Ser Phe Asn Glu Lys Ala
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 Gln Pro Val Ser Cys Phe Thr His Leu Val Gln Ala Asn Val Arg Asn
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 Lys Lys Val Phe Lys Glu Ala Val Gln Gly Met Val Ala Lys Gly Thr
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 Thr Gly Tyr Lys Ala Gly Phe Glu Tyr Ala Phe Asp Gln Leu Gln Asn
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 Pro Asn Arg Thr Val Arg Val Phe Thr Phe Ser Val Gly Gln His Asn
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 Tyr Leu Asp Val Leu Gly Arg Pro Met Val Leu Ala Gly Lys Glu Ala
 465 470 475 480
 Lys Gln Val Gln Trp Thr Asn Val Tyr Glu Asp Ala Leu Gly Leu Gly
 485 490 495
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 500 505 510
 Pro Gly Glu Lys Lys Asn Gln Leu Ile Leu Gly Val Met Gly Ile Asp
 515 520 525
 Val Ala Leu Asn Asp Ile Lys Arg Leu Thr Pro Asn Tyr Thr Leu Gly
 530 535 540
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 545 550 555 560
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 565 570 575

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 755 760 765
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 Ala Glu Ala Glu Gly Ser Pro Glu Thr Arg Glu Ser Ser Cys Val Met

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995	1000	1005
Lys Gln Thr Gln Tyr Tyr Phe Gly Ser Val Asn Ala Ser Tyr Asn Ala		
1010	1015	1020
Ile Ile Asp Cys Gly Asn Cys Ser Arg Leu Phe His Ala Gln Arg Leu		
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Thr Asn Thr Asn Leu Leu Phe Val Val Ala Glu Lys Pro Leu Cys Ser		
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Gln Cys Glu Ala Gly Arg		
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	35	40 45
Pro Leu Leu Pro Leu Leu Ala Ala Pro Gly Ala Ser Ala Tyr Ser Phe		
	50	55 60
Pro Gln Gln His Thr Met Gln His Trp Ala Arg Arg Leu Glu Gln Glu		
	65	70 75 80
Val Asp Gly Val Met Arg Ile Phe Gly Gly Val Gln Gln Leu Arg Glu		
	85	90 95
Ile Tyr Lys Asp Asn Arg Asn Leu Phe Glu Val Gln Glu Asn Glu Pro		
	100	105 110
Gln Lys Leu Val Glu Lys Val Ala Gly Asp Ile Glu Ser Leu Leu Asp		
	115	120 125
Arg Lys Val Gln Ala Leu Lys Arg Leu Ala Asp Ala Ala Glu Asn Phe		
	130	135 140
Gln Lys Ala His Arg Trp Gln Asp Asn Ile Lys Glu Glu Asp Ile Val		
	145	150 155 160
Tyr Tyr Asp Ala Lys Ala Asp Ala Glu Leu Asp Asp Pro Glu Ser Glu		
	165	170 175
Asp Val Glu Arg Gly Ser Lys Ala Ser Thr Leu Arg Leu Asp Phe Ile		
	180	185 190
Glu Asp Pro Asn Phe Lys Asn Lys Val Asn Tyr Ser Tyr Ala Ala Val		
	195	200 205
Gln Ile Pro Thr Asp Ile Tyr Lys Gly Ser Thr Val Ile Leu Asn Glu		
	210	215 220
Leu Asn Trp Thr Glu Ala Leu Glu Asn Val Phe Met Glu Asn Arg Arg		
	225	230 235 240
Gln Asp Pro Thr Leu Leu Trp Gln Val Phe Gly Ser Ala Thr Gly Val		
	245	250 255
Thr Arg Tyr Tyr Pro Ala Thr Pro Trp Arg Ala Pro Lys Lys Ile Asp		
	260	265 270
Leu Tyr Asp Val Arg Arg Arg Pro Trp Tyr Ile Gln Gly Ala Ser Ser		
	275	280 285
Pro Lys Asp Met Val Ile Ile Val Asp Val Ser Gly Ser Val Ser Gly		
	290	295 300

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Leu	Thr	Leu	Lys	Leu	Met	Lys	Thr	Ser	Val	Cys	Glu	Met	Leu	Asp	Thr
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Leu	Ser	Asp	Asp	Asp	Tyr	Val	Asn	Val	Ala	Ser	Phe	Asn	Glu	Lys	Ala
				325					330					335	
Gln	Pro	Val	Ser	Cys	Phe	Thr	His	Leu	Val	Gln	Ala	Asn	Val	Arg	Asn
			340					345					350		
Lys	Lys	Val	Phe	Lys	Glu	Ala	Val	Gln	Gly	Met	Val	Ala	Lys	Gly	Thr
		355					360					365			
Thr	Gly	Tyr	Lys	Ala	Gly	Phe	Glu	Tyr	Ala	Phe	Asp	Gln	Leu	Gln	Asn
	370					375					380				
Ser	Asn	Ile	Thr	Arg	Ala	Asn	Cys	Asn	Lys	Met	Ile	Met	Met	Phe	Thr
385					390					395					400
Asp	Gly	Gly	Glu	Asp	Arg	Val	Gln	Asp	Val	Phe	Glu	Lys	Tyr	Asn	Trp
				405					410					415	
Pro	Asn	Arg	Thr	Val	Arg	Val	Phe	Thr	Phe	Ser	Val	Gly	Gln	His	Asn
			420					425					430		
Tyr	Asp	Val	Thr	Pro	Leu	Gln	Trp	Met	Ala	Cys	Ala	Asn	Lys	Gly	Tyr
	435						440					445			
Tyr	Phe	Glu	Ile	Pro	Ser	Ile	Gly	Ala	Ile	Arg	Ile	Asn	Thr	Gln	Glu
	450					455					460				
Tyr	Leu	Asp	Val	Leu	Gly	Arg	Pro	Met	Val	Leu	Ala	Gly	Lys	Glu	Ala
465					470					475					480
Lys	Gln	Val	Gln	Trp	Thr	Asn	Val	Tyr	Glu	Asp	Ala	Leu	Gly	Leu	Gly
				485					490					495	
Leu	Val	Val	Thr	Gly	Thr	Leu	Pro	Val	Phe	Asn	Leu	Thr	Gln	Asp	Gly
			500					505					510		
Pro	Gly	Glu	Lys	Lys	Asn	Gln	Leu	Ile	Leu	Gly	Val	Met	Gly	Ile	Asp
		515				520						525			
Val	Ala	Leu	Asn	Asp	Ile	Lys	Arg	Leu	Thr	Pro	Asn	Tyr	Thr	Leu	Gly
	530					535					540				
Ala	Asn	Gly	Tyr	Val	Phe	Ala	Ile	Asp	Leu	Asn	Gly	Tyr	Val	Leu	Leu
545					550					555					560
His	Pro	Asn	Leu	Lys	Pro	Gln	Thr	Thr	Asn	Phe	Arg	Glu	Pro	Val	Thr
			565						570					575	
Leu	Asp	Phe	Leu	Asp	Ala	Glu	Leu	Glu	Asp	Glu	Asn	Lys	Glu	Glu	Ile
		580						585					590		
Arg	Arg	Ser	Met	Ile	Asp	Gly	Asn	Lys	Gly	His	Lys	Gln	Ile	Arg	Thr
		595					600					605			
Leu	Val	Lys	Ser	Leu	Asp	Glu	Arg	Tyr	Ile	Asp	Glu	Val	Thr	Arg	Asn
	610					615					620				
Tyr	Thr	Trp	Val	Pro	Ile	Arg	Ser	Thr	Asn	Tyr	Ser	Leu	Gly	Leu	Val
625					630					635					640
Leu	Pro	Pro	Tyr	Ser	Thr	Phe	Tyr	Leu	Gln	Ala	Asn	Leu	Ser	Asp	Gln
			645						650					655	
Ile	Leu	Gln	Val	Lys	Tyr	Phe	Glu	Phe	Leu	Leu	Pro	Ser	Ser	Phe	Glu
			660					665					670		
Ser	Glu	Gly	His	Val	Phe	Ile	Ala	Pro	Arg	Glu	Tyr	Cys	Lys	Asp	Leu
	675					680						685			
Asn	Ala	Ser	Asp	Asn	Asn	Thr	Glu	Phe	Leu	Lys	Asn	Phe	Ile	Glu	Leu
	690					695					700				
Met	Glu	Lys	Val	Thr	Pro	Asp	Ser	Lys	Gln	Cys	Asn	Asn	Phe	Leu	Leu
705					710					715					720
His	Asn	Leu	Ile	Leu	Asp	Thr	Gly	Ile	Thr	Gln	Gln	Leu	Val	Glu	Arg

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725					730					735					
Val	Trp	Arg	Asp	Gln	Asp	Leu	Asn	Thr	Tyr	Ser	Leu	Leu	Ala	Val	Phe
			740					745					750		
Ala	Ala	Thr	Asp	Gly	Gly	Ile	Thr	Arg	Val	Phe	Pro	Asn	Lys	Ala	Ala
		755					760					765			
Glu	Asp	Trp	Thr	Glu	Asn	Pro	Glu	Pro	Phe	Asn	Ala	Ser	Phe	Tyr	Arg
	770					775					780				
Arg	Ser	Leu	Asp	Asn	His	Gly	Tyr	Val	Phe	Lys	Pro	Pro	His	Gln	Asp
	785					790					795				800
Ala	Leu	Leu	Arg	Pro	Leu	Glu	Leu	Glu	Asn	Asp	Thr	Val	Gly	Ile	Leu
				805					810					815	
Val	Ser	Thr	Ala	Val	Glu	Leu	Ser	Leu	Gly	Arg	Arg	Thr	Leu	Arg	Pro
			820					825					830		
Ala	Val	Val	Gly	Val	Lys	Leu	Asp	Leu	Glu	Ala	Trp	Ala	Glu	Lys	Phe
		835					840					845			
Lys	Val	Leu	Ala	Ser	Asn	Arg	Thr	His	Gln	Asp	Gln	Pro	Gln	Lys	Cys
	850					855					860				
Gly	Pro	Asn	Ser	His	Cys	Glu	Met	Asp	Cys	Glu	Val	Asn	Asn	Glu	Asp
	865					870					875				880
Leu	Leu	Cys	Val	Leu	Ile	Asp	Asp	Gly	Gly	Phe	Leu	Val	Leu	Ser	Asn
			885						890					895	
Gln	Asn	His	Gln	Trp	Asp	Gln	Val	Gly	Arg	Phe	Phe	Ser	Glu	Val	Asp
			900					905					910		
Ala	Asn	Leu	Met	Leu	Ala	Leu	Tyr	Asn	Asn	Ser	Phe	Tyr	Thr	Arg	Lys
		915					920					925			
Glu	Ser	Tyr	Asp	Tyr	Gln	Ala	Ala	Cys	Ala	Pro	Gln	Pro	Pro	Gly	Asn
	930					935					940				
Leu	Gly	Ala	Ala	Pro	Arg	Gly	Val	Phe	Val	Pro	Thr	Val	Ala	Asp	Phe
	945					950					955				960
Leu	Asn	Leu	Ala	Trp	Trp	Thr	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ala	Trp	Ser	Leu	Phe	Gln
			965						970					975	
Gln	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Gly	Leu	Ile	Tyr	His	Ser	Trp	Phe	Gln	Ala	Asp	Pro
			980				985						990		
Ala	Glu	Ala	Glu	Gly	Ser	Pro	Glu	Thr	Arg	Glu	Ser	Ser	Cys	Val	Met
		995					1000					1005			
Lys	Gln	Thr	Gln	Tyr	Tyr	Phe	Gly	Ser	Val	Asn	Ala	Ser	Tyr	Asn	Ala
	1010					1015					1020				
Ile	Ile	Asp	Cys	Gly	Asn	Cys	Ser	Arg	Leu	Phe	His	Ala	Gln	Arg	Leu
	1025					1030					1035				1040
Thr	Asn	Thr	Asn	Leu	Leu	Phe	Val	Val	Ala	Glu	Lys	Pro	Leu	Cys	Ser
			1045					1050					1055		
Gln	Cys	Glu	Ala	Gly	Arg	Leu	Leu	Gln	Lys	Glu	Thr	His	Cys	Pro	Ala
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Asp	Gly	Pro	Glu	Gln	Cys	Glu	Leu	Val	Gln						
	1075					1080									

<210> SEQ ID NO 6
 <211> LENGTH: 1109
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 6

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Thr	Arg	Arg	Pro	Thr	Ser	Gly	Pro	Pro	Arg	Pro	Leu	Trp	Leu	Leu	Leu
	35						40					45			
Pro	Leu	Leu	Pro	Leu	Leu	Ala	Ala	Pro	Gly	Ala	Ser	Ala	Tyr	Ser	Phe
	50					55					60				
Pro	Gln	Gln	His	Thr	Met	Gln	His	Trp	Ala	Arg	Arg	Leu	Glu	Gln	Glu
	65				70					75					80
Val	Asp	Gly	Val	Met	Arg	Ile	Phe	Gly	Gly	Val	Gln	Gln	Leu	Arg	Glu
				85					90					95	
Ile	Tyr	Lys	Asp	Asn	Arg	Asn	Leu	Phe	Glu	Val	Gln	Glu	Asn	Glu	Pro
		100						105					110		
Gln	Lys	Leu	Val	Glu	Lys	Val	Ala	Gly	Asp	Ile	Glu	Ser	Leu	Leu	Asp
		115					120					125			
Arg	Lys	Val	Gln	Ala	Leu	Lys	Arg	Leu	Ala	Asp	Ala	Ala	Glu	Asn	Phe
	130					135					140				
Gln	Lys	Ala	His	Arg	Trp	Gln	Asp	Asn	Ile	Lys	Glu	Glu	Asp	Ile	Val
	145				150					155					160
Tyr	Tyr	Asp	Ala	Lys	Ala	Asp	Ala	Glu	Leu	Asp	Asp	Pro	Glu	Ser	Glu
			165					170						175	
Asp	Val	Glu	Arg	Gly	Ser	Lys	Ala	Ser	Thr	Leu	Arg	Leu	Asp	Phe	Ile
		180						185					190		
Glu	Asp	Pro	Asn	Phe	Lys	Asn	Lys	Val	Asn	Tyr	Ser	Tyr	Ala	Ala	Val
		195				200						205			
Gln	Ile	Pro	Thr	Asp	Ile	Tyr	Lys	Gly	Ser	Thr	Val	Ile	Leu	Asn	Glu
	210				215						220				
Leu	Asn	Trp	Thr	Glu	Ala	Leu	Glu	Asn	Val	Phe	Met	Glu	Asn	Arg	Arg
	225				230					235					240
Gln	Asp	Pro	Thr	Leu	Leu	Trp	Gln	Val	Phe	Gly	Ser	Ala	Thr	Gly	Val
			245					250						255	
Thr	Arg	Tyr	Tyr	Pro	Ala	Thr	Pro	Trp	Arg	Ala	Pro	Lys	Lys	Ile	Asp
		260						265					270		
Leu	Tyr	Asp	Val	Arg	Arg	Arg	Pro	Trp	Tyr	Ile	Gln	Gly	Ala	Ser	Ser
		275					280					285			
Pro	Lys	Asp	Met	Val	Ile	Ile	Val	Asp	Val	Ser	Gly	Ser	Val	Ser	Gly
	290				295						300				
Leu	Thr	Leu	Lys	Leu	Met	Lys	Thr	Ser	Val	Cys	Glu	Met	Leu	Asp	Thr
	305				310					315				320	
Leu	Ser	Asp	Asp	Asp	Tyr	Val	Asn	Val	Ala	Ser	Phe	Asn	Glu	Lys	Ala
			325						330					335	
Gln	Pro	Val	Ser	Cys	Phe	Thr	His	Leu	Val	Gln	Ala	Asn	Val	Arg	Asn
		340					345						350		
Lys	Lys	Val	Phe	Lys	Glu	Ala	Val	Gln	Gly	Met	Val	Ala	Lys	Gly	Thr
		355				360						365			
Thr	Gly	Tyr	Lys	Ala	Gly	Phe	Glu	Tyr	Ala	Phe	Asp	Gln	Leu	Gln	Asn
	370				375						380				
Ser	Asn	Ile	Thr	Arg	Ala	Asn	Cys	Asn	Lys	Met	Ile	Met	Met	Phe	Thr
	385				390					395				400	
Asp	Gly	Gly	Glu	Asp	Arg	Val	Gln	Asp	Val	Phe	Glu	Lys	Tyr	Asn	Trp
			405					410					415		
Pro	Asn	Arg	Thr	Val	Arg	Val	Phe	Thr	Phe	Ser	Val	Gly	Gln	His	Asn
		420					425						430		
Tyr	Asp	Val	Thr	Pro	Leu	Gln	Trp	Met	Ala	Cys	Ala	Asn	Lys	Gly	Tyr

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435						440						445					
Tyr	Phe	Glu	Ile	Pro	Ser	Ile	Gly	Ala	Ile	Arg	Ile	Asn	Thr	Gln	Glu		
	450					455					460						
Tyr	Leu	Asp	Val	Leu	Gly	Arg	Pro	Met	Val	Leu	Ala	Gly	Lys	Glu	Ala		
	465				470					475					480		
Lys	Gln	Val	Gln	Trp	Thr	Asn	Val	Tyr	Glu	Asp	Ala	Leu	Gly	Leu	Gly		
				485					490					495			
Leu	Val	Val	Thr	Gly	Thr	Leu	Pro	Val	Phe	Asn	Leu	Thr	Gln	Asp	Gly		
			500					505					510				
Pro	Gly	Glu	Lys	Lys	Asn	Gln	Leu	Ile	Leu	Gly	Val	Met	Gly	Ile	Asp		
		515					520					525					
Val	Ala	Leu	Asn	Asp	Ile	Lys	Arg	Leu	Thr	Pro	Asn	Tyr	Thr	Leu	Gly		
	530					535					540						
Ala	Asn	Gly	Tyr	Val	Phe	Ala	Ile	Asp	Leu	Asn	Gly	Tyr	Val	Leu	Leu		
	545				550					555					560		
His	Pro	Asn	Leu	Lys	Pro	Gln	Thr	Thr	Asn	Phe	Arg	Glu	Pro	Val	Thr		
				565					570					575			
Leu	Asp	Phe	Leu	Asp	Ala	Glu	Leu	Glu	Asp	Glu	Asn	Lys	Glu	Glu	Ile		
			580					585					590				
Arg	Arg	Ser	Met	Ile	Asp	Gly	Asn	Lys	Gly	His	Lys	Gln	Ile	Arg	Thr		
		595					600					605					
Leu	Val	Lys	Ser	Leu	Asp	Glu	Arg	Tyr	Ile	Asp	Glu	Val	Thr	Arg	Asn		
	610					615					620						
Tyr	Thr	Trp	Val	Pro	Ile	Arg	Ser	Thr	Asn	Tyr	Ser	Leu	Gly	Leu	Val		
	625				630					635					640		
Leu	Pro	Pro	Tyr	Ser	Thr	Phe	Tyr	Leu	Gln	Ala	Asn	Leu	Ser	Asp	Gln		
				645					650					655			
Ile	Leu	Gln	Val	Lys	Tyr	Phe	Glu	Phe	Leu	Leu	Pro	Ser	Ser	Phe	Glu		
			660					665					670				
Ser	Glu	Gly	His	Val	Phe	Ile	Ala	Pro	Arg	Glu	Tyr	Cys	Lys	Asp	Leu		
		675					680					685					
Asn	Ala	Ser	Asp	Asn	Asn	Thr	Glu	Phe	Leu	Lys	Asn	Phe	Ile	Glu	Leu		
	690					695					700						
Met	Glu	Lys	Val	Thr	Pro	Asp	Ser	Lys	Gln	Cys	Asn	Asn	Phe	Leu	Leu		
	705				710					715					720		
His	Asn	Leu	Ile	Leu	Asp	Thr	Gly	Ile	Thr	Gln	Gln	Leu	Val	Glu	Arg		
				725					730					735			
Val	Trp	Arg	Asp	Gln	Asp	Leu	Asn	Thr	Tyr	Ser	Leu	Leu	Ala	Val	Phe		
			740					745					750				
Ala	Ala	Thr	Asp	Gly	Gly	Ile	Thr	Arg	Val	Phe	Pro	Asn	Lys	Ala	Ala		
		755					760					765					
Glu	Asp	Trp	Thr	Glu	Asn	Pro	Glu	Pro	Phe	Asn	Ala	Ser	Phe	Tyr	Arg		
	770					775					780						
Arg	Ser	Leu	Asp	Asn	His	Gly	Tyr	Val	Phe	Lys	Pro	Pro	His	Gln	Asp		
	785				790					795					800		
Ala	Leu	Leu	Arg	Pro	Leu	Glu	Leu	Glu	Asn	Asp	Thr	Val	Gly	Ile	Leu		
				805					810					815			
Val	Ser	Thr	Ala	Val	Glu	Leu	Ser	Leu	Gly	Arg	Arg	Thr	Leu	Arg	Pro		
			820					825					830				
Ala	Val	Val	Gly	Val	Lys	Leu	Asp	Leu	Glu	Ala	Trp	Ala	Glu	Lys	Phe		
		835					840					845					
Lys	Val	Leu	Ala	Ser	Asn	Arg	Thr	His	Gln	Asp	Gln	Pro	Gln	Lys	Cys		
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 885 890 895
 Gln Asn His Gln Trp Asp Gln Val Gly Arg Phe Phe Ser Glu Val Asp
 900 905 910
 Ala Asn Leu Met Leu Ala Leu Tyr Asn Asn Ser Phe Tyr Thr Arg Lys
 915 920 925
 Glu Ser Tyr Asp Tyr Gln Ala Ala Cys Ala Pro Gln Pro Pro Gly Asn
 930 935 940
 Leu Gly Ala Ala Pro Arg Gly Val Phe Val Pro Thr Val Ala Asp Phe
 945 950 955 960
 Leu Asn Leu Ala Trp Trp Thr Ser Ala Ala Trp Ser Leu Phe Gln
 965 970 975
 Gln Leu Leu Tyr Gly Leu Ile Tyr His Ser Trp Phe Gln Ala Asp Pro
 980 985 990
 Ala Glu Ala Glu Gly Ser Pro Glu Thr Arg Glu Ser Ser Cys Val Met
 995 1000 1005
 Lys Gln Thr Gln Tyr Tyr Phe Gly Ser Val Asn Ala Ser Tyr Asn Ala
 1010 1015 1020
 Ile Ile Asp Cys Gly Asn Cys Ser Arg Leu Phe His Ala Gln Arg Leu
 1025 1030 1035 1040
 Thr Asn Thr Asn Leu Leu Phe Val Val Ala Glu Lys Pro Leu Cys Ser
 1045 1050 1055
 Gln Cys Glu Ala Gly Arg Leu Leu Gln Lys Glu Thr His Cys Pro Ala
 1060 1065 1070
 Asp Gly Pro Glu Gln Cys Glu Leu Val Gln Arg Pro Arg Tyr Arg Arg
 1075 1080 1085
 Gly Pro His Ile Cys Phe Asp Tyr Asn Ala Thr Glu Asp Thr Ser Asp
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 Cys Gly Arg Gly Ala
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<210> SEQ ID NO 7

<211> LENGTH: 3057

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 7

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gtggtgaagc tctgggcctc ggcttttggt ggggagataa aatccattgc tgctaagtac      180
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ttcctcggca ctgcacggg cctctccaga atcaacctgt ttgtcggggc tgagcagctc	2220
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gggaatattg cttgtgaaga ctgctccaag tcctttgtca tccagcaaat cccaagcagc	3000
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<210> SEQ ID NO 8
 <211> LENGTH: 3114
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 8

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gtggtgaagc tctgggcctc ggcttttggt ggggagataa aatccattgc tgctaagtac      180
tccggttccc agcttctgca aaagaaatac aaagagtatg agaaagacgt tgccatagaa      240
gaaattgatg gcctccaact ggtaagaag ctggcaaaga acatggaaga gatgtttcac      300
aagaagtctg aggccctcag gcgtctggtg gaggtgcag aagaagcaca cctgaaacat      360
gaatttgatg cagacttaca gtatgaatac ttcaatgctg tgctgataaa tgaaggggac      420
aaagacggga attttttgga gctgggaaag gaattcatct tagcccaaaa tgaccatttt      480
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gagcacttca gggagcatct ggacaaactt ttcgcaaag gaattggaat gttggatata      1020
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cgagatgacg tgttgagaaa tgctatggtg aatcgaaaga cggggaagtt tcccatggag      1740
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acagacatca aggttactcc tttcagttta ggtgtggcgc tttccagagg tcatgggaaa      1860
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ctgtctcagt tagaagcgat taagctctac ctaaaaggca aagaacctct gctccagtg      2040
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tgtagagcca acaaggaaag cagcgatggc gcccatggcc tcctggatcc ttataatgcc	2760
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<210> SEQ ID NO 9

<211> LENGTH: 3213

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 9

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gtggtgaagc tctgggcttc ggcttttggt ggggagataa aatccattgc tgctaagtac	180
tccggttccc agcttctgca aaagaaatc aaagagtatg agaaagacgt tgccatagaa	240
gaaattgatg gcctccaact ggtaagaag ctggcaaaga acatggaaga gatgtttcac	300
aagaagtctg aggccgtcag gcgtctggtg gaggtgcag aagaagcaca cctgaaacat	360
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aataatttgc ctgtgaacat cagtctaagt gacgtccaag taccaacgaa catgtacaac	540
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gataactttg accgtgaccc atctctcata tggcagtact ttggaagtgc aaagggtttt	660
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gttgacgtca gtggcagcat gaaaggactc cgtctgacta tcgcgaagca aacagtctca	840
tccatttttg atacacttgg ggatgatgac ttcttcaaca taattgctta taatgaggag	900
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gctctgaatg aggccttcaa cattctgagt gatttcaacc acacgggaca aggaagtatc	1080
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cccaaagtca tcgaccagga gcatgatgtg gtgtggaccg aagcttacct tgacagcact 1380
ctgactgatg atcagggccc cgtcctgatg accactgtag ccatgcctgt gtttagtaag 1440
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<210> SEQ ID NO 10
<211> LENGTH: 1019
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 10

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Ser	Glu	Gln	Gln	Ile	Pro	Leu	Ser	Val	Val	Lys	Leu	Trp	Ala	Ser	Ala	35	40	45	
Phe	Gly	Gly	Glu	Ile	Lys	Ser	Ile	Ala	Ala	Lys	Tyr	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gln	50	55	60	
Leu	Leu	Gln	Lys	Lys	Tyr	Lys	Glu	Tyr	Glu	Lys	Asp	Val	Ala	Ile	Glu	65	70	75	80
Glu	Ile	Asp	Gly	Leu	Gln	Leu	Val	Lys	Lys	Leu	Ala	Lys	Asn	Met	Glu	85	90	95	
Glu	Met	Phe	His	Lys	Lys	Ser	Glu	Ala	Val	Arg	Arg	Leu	Val	Glu	Ala	100	105	110	
Ala	Glu	Glu	Ala	His	Leu	Lys	His	Glu	Phe	Asp	Ala	Asp	Leu	Gln	Tyr	115	120	125	
Glu	Tyr	Phe	Asn	Ala	Val	Leu	Ile	Asn	Glu	Arg	Asp	Lys	Asp	Gly	Asn	130	135	140	
Phe	Leu	Glu	Leu	Gly	Lys	Glu	Phe	Ile	Leu	Ala	Pro	Asn	Asp	His	Phe	145	150	155	160
Asn	Asn	Leu	Pro	Val	Asn	Ile	Ser	Leu	Ser	Asp	Val	Gln	Val	Pro	Thr	165	170	175	
Asn	Met	Tyr	Asn	Lys	Asp	Pro	Ala	Ile	Val	Asn	Gly	Val	Tyr	Trp	Ser	180	185	190	
Glu	Ser	Leu	Asn	Lys	Val	Phe	Val	Asp	Asn	Phe	Asp	Arg	Asp	Pro	Ser	195	200	205	
Leu	Ile	Trp	Gln	Tyr	Phe	Gly	Ser	Ala	Lys	Gly	Phe	Phe	Arg	Gln	Tyr	210	215	220	
Pro	Gly	Ile	Lys	Trp	Glu	Pro	Asp	Glu	Asn	Gly	Val	Ile	Ala	Phe	Asp	225	230	235	240
Cys	Arg	Asn	Arg	Lys	Trp	Tyr	Ile	Gln	Ala	Ala	Thr	Ser	Pro	Lys	Asp	245	250	255	
Val	Val	Ile	Leu	Val	Asp	Val	Ser	Gly	Ser	Met	Lys	Gly	Leu	Arg	Leu	260	265	270	
Thr	Ile	Ala	Lys	Gln	Thr	Val	Ser	Ser	Ile	Leu	Asp	Thr	Leu	Gly	Asp	275	280	285	
Asp	Asp	Phe	Phe	Asn	Ile	Ile	Ala	Tyr	Asn	Glu	Glu	Leu	His	Tyr	Val	290	295	300	
Glu	Pro	Cys	Leu	Asn	Gly	Thr	Leu	Val	Gln	Ala	Asp	Arg	Thr	Asn	Lys	305	310	315	320
Glu	His	Phe	Arg	Glu	His	Leu	Asp	Lys	Leu	Phe	Ala	Lys	Gly	Ile	Gly	325	330	335	
Met	Leu	Asp	Ile	Ala	Leu	Asn	Glu	Ala	Phe	Asn	Ile	Leu	Ser	Asp	Phe	340	345	350	
Asn	His	Thr	Gly	Gln	Gly	Ser	Ile	Cys	Ser	Gln	Ala	Ile	Met	Leu	Ile	355	360	365	
Thr	Asp	Gly	Ala	Val	Asp	Thr	Tyr	Asp	Thr	Ile	Phe	Ala	Lys	Tyr	Asn	370	375	380	
Trp	Pro	Asp	Arg	Lys	Val	Arg	Ile	Phe	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Ile	Gly	Arg	Glu	385	390	395	400
Ala	Ala	Phe	Ala	Asp	Asn	Leu	Lys	Trp	Met	Ala	Cys	Ala	Asn	Lys	Gly	405	410	415	
Phe	Phe	Thr	Gln	Ile	Ser	Thr	Leu	Ala	Asp	Val	Gln	Glu	Asn	Val	Met				

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420							425					430				
Glu	Tyr	Leu	His	Val	Leu	Ser	Arg	Pro	Lys	Val	Ile	Asp	Gln	Glu	His	
435							440					445				
Asp	Val	Val	Trp	Thr	Glu	Ala	Tyr	Ile	Asp	Ser	Thr	Leu	Thr	Asp	Asp	
450							455					460				
Gln	Gly	Pro	Val	Leu	Met	Thr	Thr	Val	Ala	Met	Pro	Val	Phe	Ser	Lys	
465							470					475				
Gln	Asn	Glu	Thr	Arg	Ser	Lys	Gly	Ile	Leu	Leu	Gly	Val	Val	Gly	Thr	
485							490					495				
Asp	Val	Pro	Val	Lys	Glu	Leu	Leu	Lys	Thr	Ile	Pro	Lys	Tyr	Lys	Leu	
500							505					510				
Gly	Ile	His	Gly	Tyr	Ala	Phe	Ala	Ile	Thr	Asn	Asn	Gly	Tyr	Ile	Leu	
515							520					525				
Thr	His	Pro	Glu	Leu	Arg	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Glu	Glu	Gly	Lys	Lys	Arg	Arg	
530							535					540				
Lys	Pro	Asn	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Val	Asp	Leu	Ser	Glu	Val	Glu	Trp	Glu	Asp	
545							550					555				
Arg	Asp	Asp	Val	Leu	Arg	Asn	Ala	Met	Val	Asn	Arg	Lys	Thr	Gly	Lys	
565							570					575				
Phe	Ser	Met	Glu	Val	Lys	Lys	Thr	Val	Asp	Lys	Gly	Lys	Arg	Val	Leu	
580							585					590				
Val	Met	Thr	Asn	Asp	Tyr	Tyr	Tyr	Thr	Asp	Ile	Lys	Gly	Thr	Pro	Phe	
595							600					605				
Ser	Leu	Gly	Val	Ala	Leu	Ser	Arg	Gly	His	Gly	Lys	Tyr	Phe	Phe	Arg	
610							615					620				
Gly	Asn	Val	Thr	Ile	Glu	Glu	Gly	Leu	His	Asp	Leu	Glu	His	Pro	Asp	
625							630					635				
Val	Ser	Leu	Ala	Asp	Glu	Trp	Ser	Tyr	Cys	Asn	Thr	Asp	Leu	His	Pro	
645							650					655				
Glu	His	Arg	His	Leu	Ser	Gln	Leu	Glu	Ala	Ile	Lys	Leu	Tyr	Leu	Lys	
660							665					670				
Gly	Lys	Glu	Pro	Leu	Leu	Gln	Cys	Asp	Lys	Glu	Leu	Ile	Gln	Glu	Val	
675							680					685				
Leu	Phe	Asp	Ala	Val	Val	Ser	Ala	Pro	Ile	Glu	Ala	Tyr	Trp	Thr	Ser	
690							695					700				
Leu	Ala	Leu	Asn	Lys	Ser	Glu	Asn	Ser	Asp	Lys	Gly	Val	Glu	Val	Ala	
705							710					715				
Phe	Leu	Gly	Thr	Arg	Thr	Gly	Leu	Ser	Arg	Ile	Asn	Leu	Phe	Val	Gly	
725							730					735				
Ala	Glu	Gln	Leu	Thr	Asn	Gln	Asp	Phe	Leu	Lys	Ala	Gly	Asp	Lys	Glu	
740							745					750				
Asn	Ile	Phe	Asn	Ala	Asp	His	Phe	Pro	Leu	Trp	Tyr	Arg	Arg	Ala	Ala	
755							760					765				
Glu	Gln	Ile	Pro	Gly	Ser	Phe	Val	Tyr	Ser	Ile	Pro	Phe	Ser	Thr	Gly	
770							775					780				
Pro	Val	Asn	Lys	Ser	Asn	Val	Val	Thr	Ala	Ser	Thr	Ser	Ile	Gln	Leu	
785							790					795				
Leu	Asp	Glu	Arg	Lys	Ser	Pro	Val	Val	Ala	Ala	Val	Gly	Ile	Gln	Met	
805							810					815				
Lys	Leu	Glu	Phe	Phe	Gln	Arg	Lys	Phe	Trp	Thr	Ala	Ser	Arg	Gln	Cys	
820							825					830				
Ala	Ser	Leu	Asp	Gly	Lys	Cys	Ser	Ile	Ser	Cys	Asp	Asp	Glu	Thr	Val	
835							840					845				

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Asn Cys Tyr Leu Ile Asp Asn Asn Gly Phe Ile Leu Val Ser Glu Asp
 850 855 860
 Tyr Thr Gln Thr Gly Asp Phe Phe Gly Glu Ile Glu Gly Ala Val Met
 865 870 875 880
 Asn Lys Leu Leu Thr Met Gly Ser Phe Lys Arg Ile Thr Leu Tyr Asp
 885 890 895
 Tyr Gln Ala Met Cys Arg Ala Asn Lys Glu Ser Ser Asp Gly Ala His
 900 905 910
 Gly Leu Leu Asp Pro Tyr Asn Ala Phe Leu Ser Ala Val Lys Trp Ile
 915 920 925
 Met Thr Glu Leu Val Leu Phe Leu Val Glu Phe Asn Leu Cys Ser Trp
 930 935 940
 Trp His Ser Asp Met Thr Ala Lys Ala Gln Lys Leu Lys Gln Thr Leu
 945 950 955 960
 Glu Pro Cys Asp Thr Glu Tyr Pro Ala Phe Val Ser Glu Arg Thr Ile
 965 970 975
 Lys Glu Thr Thr Gly Asn Ile Ala Cys Glu Asp Cys Ser Lys Ser Phe
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<210> SEQ ID NO 11
 <211> LENGTH: 1038
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 11

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 20 25 30
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 35 40 45
 Phe Gly Gly Glu Ile Lys Ser Ile Ala Ala Lys Tyr Ser Gly Ser Gln
 50 55 60
 Leu Leu Gln Lys Lys Tyr Lys Glu Tyr Glu Lys Asp Val Ala Ile Glu
 65 70 75 80
 Glu Ile Asp Gly Leu Gln Leu Val Lys Lys Leu Ala Lys Asn Met Glu
 85 90 95
 Glu Met Phe His Lys Lys Ser Glu Ala Val Arg Arg Leu Val Glu Ala
 100 105 110
 Ala Glu Glu Ala His Leu Lys His Glu Phe Asp Ala Asp Leu Gln Tyr
 115 120 125
 Glu Tyr Phe Asn Ala Val Leu Ile Asn Glu Arg Asp Lys Asp Gly Asn
 130 135 140
 Phe Leu Glu Leu Gly Lys Glu Phe Ile Leu Ala Pro Asn Asp His Phe
 145 150 155 160
 Asn Asn Leu Pro Val Asn Ile Ser Leu Ser Asp Val Gln Val Pro Thr
 165 170 175
 Asn Met Tyr Asn Lys Asp Pro Ala Ile Val Asn Gly Val Tyr Trp Ser
 180 185 190
 Glu Ser Leu Asn Lys Val Phe Val Asp Asn Phe Asp Arg Asp Pro Ser

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195					200					205					
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210						215					220				
Pro	Gly	Ile	Lys	Trp	Glu	Pro	Asp	Glu	Asn	Gly	Val	Ile	Ala	Phe	Asp
225					230					235					240
Cys	Arg	Asn	Arg	Lys	Trp	Tyr	Ile	Gln	Ala	Ala	Thr	Ser	Pro	Lys	Asp
				245					250					255	
Val	Val	Ile	Leu	Val	Asp	Val	Ser	Gly	Ser	Met	Lys	Gly	Leu	Arg	Leu
			260					265					270		
Thr	Ile	Ala	Lys	Gln	Thr	Val	Ser	Ser	Ile	Leu	Asp	Thr	Leu	Gly	Asp
		275					280					285			
Asp	Asp	Phe	Phe	Asn	Ile	Ile	Ala	Tyr	Asn	Glu	Glu	Leu	His	Tyr	Val
290					295						300				
Glu	Pro	Cys	Leu	Asn	Gly	Thr	Leu	Val	Gln	Ala	Asp	Arg	Thr	Asn	Lys
305				310						315					320
Glu	His	Phe	Arg	Glu	His	Leu	Asp	Lys	Leu	Phe	Ala	Lys	Gly	Ile	Gly
				325					330					335	
Met	Leu	Asp	Ile	Ala	Leu	Asn	Glu	Ala	Phe	Asn	Ile	Leu	Ser	Asp	Phe
			340					345					350		
Asn	His	Thr	Gly	Gln	Gly	Ser	Ile	Cys	Ser	Gln	Ala	Ile	Met	Leu	Ile
			355				360					365			
Thr	Asp	Gly	Ala	Val	Asp	Thr	Tyr	Asp	Thr	Ile	Phe	Ala	Lys	Tyr	Asn
	370					375					380				
Trp	Pro	Asp	Arg	Lys	Val	Arg	Ile	Phe	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Ile	Gly	Arg	Glu
385					390					395					400
Ala	Ala	Phe	Ala	Asp	Asn	Leu	Lys	Trp	Met	Ala	Cys	Ala	Asn	Lys	Gly
				405					410					415	
Phe	Phe	Thr	Gln	Ile	Ser	Thr	Leu	Ala	Asp	Val	Gln	Glu	Asn	Val	Met
			420					425					430		
Glu	Tyr	Leu	His	Val	Leu	Ser	Arg	Pro	Lys	Val	Ile	Asp	Gln	Glu	His
		435					440					445			
Asp	Val	Val	Trp	Thr	Glu	Ala	Tyr	Ile	Asp	Ser	Thr	Leu	Thr	Asp	Asp
	450					455					460				
Gln	Gly	Pro	Val	Leu	Met	Thr	Thr	Val	Ala	Met	Pro	Val	Phe	Ser	Lys
465					470					475					480
Gln	Asn	Glu	Thr	Arg	Ser	Lys	Gly	Ile	Leu	Leu	Gly	Val	Val	Gly	Thr
				485					490					495	
Asp	Val	Pro	Val	Lys	Glu	Leu	Leu	Lys	Thr	Ile	Pro	Lys	Tyr	Lys	Leu
			500					505					510		
Gly	Ile	His	Gly	Tyr	Ala	Phe	Ala	Ile	Thr	Asn	Asn	Gly	Tyr	Ile	Leu
		515					520					525			
Thr	His	Pro	Glu	Leu	Arg	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Glu	Glu	Gly	Lys	Lys	Arg	Arg
	530					535					540				
Lys	Pro	Asn	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Val	Asp	Leu	Ser	Glu	Val	Glu	Trp	Glu	Asp
545					550					555					560
Arg	Asp	Asp	Val	Leu	Arg	Asn	Ala	Met	Val	Asn	Arg	Lys	Thr	Gly	Lys
				565					570					575	
Phe	Ser	Met	Glu	Val	Lys	Lys	Thr	Val	Asp	Lys	Gly	Lys	Arg	Val	Leu
			580					585					590		
Val	Met	Thr	Asn	Asp	Tyr	Tyr	Tyr	Thr	Asp	Ile	Lys	Gly	Thr	Pro	Phe
		595					600					605			
Ser	Leu	Gly	Val	Ala	Leu	Ser	Arg	Gly	His	Gly	Lys	Tyr	Phe	Phe	Arg
610					615						620				

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Gly	Asn	Val	Thr	Ile	Glu	Gly	Leu	His	Asp	Leu	Glu	His	Pro	Asp	625	630	635	640	
Val	Ser	Leu	Ala	Asp	Glu	Trp	Ser	Tyr	Cys	Asn	Thr	Asp	Leu	His	Pro	645	650	655	
Glu	His	Arg	His	Leu	Ser	Gln	Leu	Glu	Ala	Ile	Lys	Leu	Tyr	Leu	Lys	660	665	670	
Gly	Lys	Glu	Pro	Leu	Leu	Gln	Cys	Asp	Lys	Glu	Leu	Ile	Gln	Glu	Val	675	680	685	
Leu	Phe	Asp	Ala	Val	Val	Ser	Ala	Pro	Ile	Glu	Ala	Tyr	Trp	Thr	Ser	690	695	700	
Leu	Ala	Leu	Asn	Lys	Ser	Glu	Asn	Ser	Asp	Lys	Gly	Val	Glu	Val	Ala	705	710	715	720
Phe	Leu	Gly	Thr	Arg	Thr	Gly	Leu	Ser	Arg	Ile	Asn	Leu	Phe	Val	Gly	725	730	735	
Ala	Glu	Gln	Leu	Thr	Asn	Gln	Asp	Phe	Leu	Lys	Ala	Gly	Asp	Lys	Glu	740	745	750	
Asn	Ile	Phe	Asn	Ala	Asp	His	Phe	Pro	Leu	Trp	Tyr	Arg	Arg	Ala	Ala	755	760	765	
Glu	Gln	Ile	Pro	Gly	Ser	Phe	Val	Tyr	Ser	Ile	Pro	Phe	Ser	Thr	Gly	770	775	780	
Pro	Val	Asn	Lys	Ser	Asn	Val	Val	Thr	Ala	Ser	Thr	Ser	Ile	Gln	Leu	785	790	795	800
Leu	Asp	Glu	Arg	Lys	Ser	Pro	Val	Val	Ala	Ala	Val	Gly	Ile	Gln	Met	805	810	815	
Lys	Leu	Glu	Phe	Gln	Arg	Lys	Phe	Trp	Thr	Ala	Ser	Arg	Gln	Cys		820	825	830	
Ala	Ser	Leu	Asp	Gly	Lys	Cys	Ser	Ile	Ser	Cys	Asp	Asp	Glu	Thr	Val	835	840	845	
Asn	Cys	Tyr	Leu	Ile	Asp	Asn	Asn	Gly	Phe	Ile	Leu	Val	Ser	Glu	Asp	850	855	860	
Tyr	Thr	Gln	Thr	Gly	Asp	Phe	Phe	Gly	Glu	Ile	Glu	Gly	Ala	Val	Met	865	870	875	880
Asn	Lys	Leu	Leu	Thr	Met	Gly	Ser	Phe	Lys	Arg	Ile	Thr	Leu	Tyr	Asp	885	890	895	
Tyr	Gln	Ala	Met	Cys	Arg	Ala	Asn	Lys	Glu	Ser	Ser	Asp	Gly	Ala	His	900	905	910	
Gly	Leu	Leu	Asp	Pro	Tyr	Asn	Ala	Phe	Leu	Ser	Ala	Val	Lys	Trp	Ile	915	920	925	
Met	Thr	Glu	Leu	Val	Leu	Phe	Leu	Val	Glu	Phe	Asn	Leu	Cys	Ser	Trp	930	935	940	
Trp	His	Ser	Asp	Met	Thr	Ala	Lys	Ala	Gln	Lys	Leu	Lys	Gln	Thr	Leu	945	950	955	960
Glu	Pro	Cys	Asp	Thr	Glu	Tyr	Pro	Ala	Phe	Val	Ser	Glu	Arg	Thr	Ile	965	970	975	
Lys	Glu	Thr	Thr	Gly	Asn	Ile	Ala	Cys	Glu	Asp	Cys	Ser	Lys	Ser	Phe	980	985	990	
Val	Ile	Gln	Gln	Ile	Pro	Ser	Ser	Asn	Leu	Phe	Met	Val	Val	Val	Asp	995	1000	1005	
Ser	Ser	Cys	Leu	Cys	Glu	Ser	Val	Ala	Pro	Ile	Thr	Met	Ala	Pro	Ile	1010	1015	1020	
Glu	Ile	Arg	Tyr	Asn	Glu	Ser	Leu	Lys	Cys	Glu	Arg	Leu	Lys			1025	1030	1035	

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<210> SEQ ID NO 12
<211> LENGTH: 1065
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 12

Met Ala Gly Pro Gly Ser Pro Arg Arg Ala Ser Arg Gly Ala Ser Ala
 1             5             10             15

Leu Leu Ala Ala Ala Leu Leu Tyr Ala Ala Leu Gly Asp Val Val Arg
      20             25             30

Ser Glu Gln Gln Ile Pro Leu Ser Val Val Lys Leu Trp Ala Ser Ala
      35             40             45

Phe Gly Gly Glu Ile Lys Ser Ile Ala Ala Lys Tyr Ser Gly Ser Gln
      50             55             60

Leu Leu Gln Lys Lys Tyr Lys Glu Tyr Glu Lys Asp Val Ala Ile Glu
      65             70             75             80

Glu Ile Asp Gly Leu Gln Leu Val Lys Lys Leu Ala Lys Asn Met Glu
      85             90             95

Glu Met Phe His Lys Lys Ser Glu Ala Val Arg Arg Leu Val Glu Ala
      100            105            110

Ala Glu Glu Ala His Leu Lys His Glu Phe Asp Ala Asp Leu Gln Tyr
      115            120            125

Glu Tyr Phe Asn Ala Val Leu Ile Asn Glu Arg Asp Lys Asp Gly Asn
      130            135            140

Phe Leu Glu Leu Gly Lys Glu Phe Ile Leu Ala Pro Asn Asp His Phe
      145            150            155            160

Asn Asn Leu Pro Val Asn Ile Ser Leu Ser Asp Val Gln Val Pro Thr
      165            170            175

Asn Met Tyr Asn Lys Asp Pro Ala Ile Val Asn Gly Val Tyr Trp Ser
      180            185            190

Glu Ser Leu Asn Lys Val Phe Val Asp Asn Phe Asp Arg Asp Pro Ser
      195            200            205

Leu Ile Trp Gln Tyr Phe Gly Ser Ala Lys Gly Phe Phe Arg Gln Tyr
      210            215            220

Pro Gly Ile Lys Trp Glu Pro Asp Glu Asn Gly Val Ile Ala Phe Asp
      225            230            235            240

Cys Arg Asn Arg Lys Trp Tyr Ile Gln Ala Ala Thr Ser Pro Lys Asp
      245            250            255

Val Val Ile Leu Val Asp Val Ser Gly Ser Met Lys Gly Leu Arg Leu
      260            265            270

Thr Ile Ala Lys Gln Thr Val Ser Ser Ile Leu Asp Thr Leu Gly Asp
      275            280            285

Asp Asp Phe Phe Asn Ile Ile Ala Tyr Asn Glu Glu Leu His Tyr Val
      290            295            300

Glu Pro Cys Leu Asn Gly Thr Leu Val Gln Ala Asp Arg Thr Asn Lys
      305            310            315            320

Glu His Phe Arg Glu His Leu Asp Lys Leu Phe Ala Lys Gly Ile Gly
      325            330            335

Met Leu Asp Ile Ala Leu Asn Glu Ala Phe Asn Ile Leu Ser Asp Phe
      340            345            350

Asn His Thr Gly Gln Gly Ser Ile Cys Ser Gln Ala Ile Met Leu Ile
      355            360            365

Thr Asp Gly Ala Val Asp Thr Tyr Asp Thr Ile Phe Ala Lys Tyr Asn
      370            375            380

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Trp Pro Asp Arg Lys Val Arg Ile Phe Thr Tyr Leu Ile Gly Arg Glu
 385 390 395 400
 Ala Ala Phe Ala Asp Asn Leu Lys Trp Met Ala Cys Ala Asn Lys Gly
 405 410 415
 Phe Phe Thr Gln Ile Ser Thr Leu Ala Asp Val Gln Glu Asn Val Met
 420 425 430
 Glu Tyr Leu His Val Leu Ser Arg Pro Lys Val Ile Asp Gln Glu His
 435 440 445
 Asp Val Val Trp Thr Glu Ala Tyr Ile Asp Ser Thr Leu Thr Asp Asp
 450 455 460
 Gln Gly Pro Val Leu Met Thr Thr Val Ala Met Pro Val Phe Ser Lys
 465 470 475 480
 Gln Asn Glu Thr Arg Ser Lys Gly Ile Leu Leu Gly Val Val Gly Thr
 485 490 495
 Asp Val Pro Val Lys Glu Leu Leu Lys Thr Ile Pro Lys Tyr Lys Leu
 500 505 510
 Gly Ile His Gly Tyr Ala Phe Ala Ile Thr Asn Asn Gly Tyr Ile Leu
 515 520 525
 Thr His Pro Glu Leu Arg Leu Leu Tyr Glu Glu Gly Lys Lys Arg Arg
 530 535 540
 Lys Pro Asn Tyr Ser Ser Val Asp Leu Ser Glu Val Glu Trp Glu Asp
 545 550 555 560
 Arg Asp Asp Val Leu Arg Asn Ala Met Val Asn Arg Lys Thr Gly Lys
 565 570 575
 Phe Ser Met Glu Val Lys Lys Thr Val Asp Lys Gly Lys Arg Val Leu
 580 585 590
 Val Met Thr Asn Asp Tyr Tyr Thr Asp Ile Lys Gly Thr Pro Phe
 595 600 605
 Ser Leu Gly Val Ala Leu Ser Arg Gly His Gly Lys Tyr Phe Phe Arg
 610 615 620
 Gly Asn Val Thr Ile Glu Glu Gly Leu His Asp Leu Glu His Pro Asp
 625 630 635 640
 Val Ser Leu Ala Asp Glu Trp Ser Tyr Cys Asn Thr Asp Leu His Pro
 645 650 655
 Glu His Arg His Leu Ser Gln Leu Glu Ala Ile Lys Leu Tyr Leu Lys
 660 665 670
 Gly Lys Glu Pro Leu Leu Gln Cys Asp Lys Glu Leu Ile Gln Glu Val
 675 680 685
 Leu Phe Asp Ala Val Val Ser Ala Pro Ile Glu Ala Tyr Trp Thr Ser
 690 695 700
 Leu Ala Leu Asn Lys Ser Glu Asn Ser Asp Lys Gly Val Glu Val Ala
 705 710 715 720
]Phe Leu Gly Thr Arg Thr Gly Leu Ser Arg Ile Asn Leu Phe Val Gly
 725 730 735
 A
 la Glu Gln Leu Thr Asn Gln Asp Phe Leu Lys Ala Gly Asp Lys Glu
 740 745 750
 Asn Ile Phe Asn Ala Asp His Phe Pro Leu Trp Tyr Arg Arg Ala Ala
 755 760 765
 Glu Gln Ile Pro Gly Ser Phe Val Tyr Ser Ile Pro Phe Ser Thr Gly
 770 775 780
 Pro Val Asn Lys Ser Asn Val Val Thr Ala Ser Thr Ser Ile Gln Leu
 785 790 795 800

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Leu Asp Glu Arg Lys Ser Pro Val Val Ala Ala Val Gly Ile Gln Met
 805 810 815
 Lys Leu Glu Phe Phe Gln Arg Lys Phe Trp Thr Ala Ser Arg Gln Cys
 820 825 830
 Ala Ser Leu Asp Gly Lys Cys Ser Ile Ser Cys Asp Asp Glu Thr Val
 835 840 845
 Asn Cys Tyr Leu Ile Asp Asn Asn Gly Phe Ile Leu Val Ser Glu Asp
 850 855 860
 Tyr Thr Gln Thr Gly Asp Phe Phe Gly Glu Ile Glu Gly Ala Val Met
 865 870 875 880
 Asn Lys Leu Leu Thr Met Gly Ser Phe Lys Arg Ile Thr Leu Tyr Asp
 885 890 895
 Tyr Gln Ala Met Cys Arg Ala Asn Lys Glu Ser Ser Asp Gly Ala His
 900 905 910
 Gly Leu Leu Asp Pro Tyr Asn Ala Phe Leu Ser Ala Val Lys Trp Ile
 915 920 925
 Met Thr Glu Leu Val Leu Phe Leu Val Glu Phe Asn Leu Cys Ser Trp
 930 935 940
 Trp His Ser Asp Met Thr Ala Lys Ala Gln Lys Leu Lys Gln Thr Leu
 945 950 955 960
 Glu Pro Cys Asp Thr Glu Tyr Pro Ala Phe Val Ser Glu Arg Thr Ile
 965 970 975
 Lys Glu Thr Thr Gly Asn Ile Ala Cys Glu Asp Cys Ser Lys Ser Phe
 980 985 990
 Val Ile Gln Gln Ile Pro Ser Ser Asn Leu Phe Met Val Val Val Asp
 995 1000 1005
 Ser Ser Cys Leu Cys Glu Ser Val Ala Pro Ile Thr Met Ala Pro Ile
 1010 1015 1020
 Glu Ile Arg Tyr Asn Glu Ser Leu Lys Cys Glu Arg Leu Lys Ala Gln
 1025 1030 1035 1040
 Lys Ile Arg Arg Arg Pro Glu Ser Cys His Gly Phe His Pro Glu Glu
 1045 1050 1055
 Asn Ala Arg Glu Cys Gly Gly Ala Pro
 1060 1065

<210> SEQ ID NO 13

<211> LENGTH: 912

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 13

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agtggcctcc tgagaagcag cttgttcgtg ggctccgaga aggtotccga caggaagttc      60
ctgacacctg aggacgaggc cagcgtgttc accctggacc gcttcccgtg gtggtaccgc      120
caggcctcag agcatcctgc tggcagcttc gtcttcaacc tccgctgggc agaaggacca      180
gaaagtgcgg gtgaacccat ggtggtgacg gcaagcacag ctgtggcggg gaccgtggac      240
aagaggacag ccattgctgc agccgcgggc gtccaaatga agctggaatt cctccagcgc      300
aaattctggg cggaacgcg gcagtgcagc actgtggatg ggccgtgcac acagagctgc      360
gaggacagtg atctggactg cttcgtcatc gacaacaacg ggttcattct gatctccaag      420
aggtcccgag agacgggaag atttctgggg gaggtggatg gtgctgtcct gaccagctg      480
ctcagcatgg ggggtgttcag ccaagtgact atgtatgact atcaggccat gtgcaaacc      540
tcgagtcacc accacagtgc agcccagccc ctggtcagcc caatttctgc cttottgacg      600

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gcgaccaggt ggctgctgca ggagctggtg ctgttcctgc tggagtggag tgtctggggc	660
tcctggtacg acagaggggc cgaggccaaa agtgtcttcc atcactccca caaacacaag	720
aagcaggacc cgctgcagcc ctgcgacacg gactaccccg tgttcgtgta ccagccggcc	780
atccgggagg ccaacgggat cgtggagtgc gggccctgcc agaaggtatt tgtggtgcag	840
cagattccca acagtaacct cctcctcctg gtgacagacc ccacctgtga ctgcagcatc	900
ttcccaccag tg	912

<210> SEQ ID NO 14
 <211> LENGTH: 969
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 14

agtggcctcc tgagaagcag cttgttcgtg ggctccgaga aggtctccga caggaagtcc	60
ctgacacctg aggacgaggc cagcgtgttc accctggacc gcttcccgtg gtggtaccgc	120
caggcctcag agcatcctgc tggcagcttc gtcttcaacc tccgctgggc agaaggacca	180
gaaagtgcgg gtgaacctat ggtggtgacg gcaagcacag ctgtggcggg gaccgtggac	240
aagaggacag ccattgctgc agccgcgggc gtccaaatga agctggaatt cctccagcgc	300
aaattctggg cggaacgcg gcagtgcagc actgtggatg ggcctgcac acagagctgc	360
gaggacagtg atctggactg cttcgtcatc gacaacaacg gggtcattct gatctccaag	420
aggtcccag agacgggaag atttctggg gaggtggatg gtgctgtcct gaccagctg	480
ctcagcatgg ggggtgttcag ccaagtgact atgtatgact atcaggccat gtgcaaacc	540
tcgagtcacc accacagtgc agcccagccc ctggtcagcc caatttctgc cttcttgacg	600
gcgaccaggt ggctgctgca ggagctggtg ctgttcctgc tggagtggag tgtctggggc	660
tcctggtacg acagaggggc cgaggccaaa agtgtcttcc atcactccca caaacacaag	720
aagcaggacc cgctgcagcc ctgcgacacg gactaccccg tgttcgtgta ccagccggcc	780
atccgggagg ccaacgggat cgtggagtgc gggccctgcc agaaggtatt tgtggtgcag	840
cagattccca acagtaacct cctcctcctg gtgacagacc ccacctgtga ctgcagcatc	900
ttcccaccag tgctgcagga ggcgacagaa gtcaaatata atgcctctgt caaatgtgac	960
cggatgcgc	969

<210> SEQ ID NO 15
 <211> LENGTH: 1050
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 15

agtggcctcc tgagaagcag cttgttcgtg ggctccgaga aggtctccga caggaagtcc	60
ctgacacctg aggacgaggc cagcgtgttc accctggacc gcttcccgtg gtggtaccgc	120
caggcctcag agcatcctgc tggcagcttc gtcttcaacc tccgctgggc agaaggacca	180
gaaagtgcgg gtgaacctat ggtggtgacg gcaagcacag ctgtggcggg gaccgtggac	240
aagaggacag ccattgctgc agccgcgggc gtccaaatga agctggaatt cctccagcgc	300
aaattctggg cggaacgcg gcagtgcagc actgtggatg ggcctgcac acagagctgc	360
gaggacagtg atctggactg cttcgtcatc gacaacaacg gggtcattct gatctccaag	420
aggtcccag agacgggaag atttctggg gaggtggatg gtgctgtcct gaccagctg	480
ctcagcatgg ggggtgttcag ccaagtgact atgtatgact atcaggccat gtgcaaacc	540

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tcgagtcacc accacagtgc agcccagccc ctggtcagcc caattttctgc cttcttgacg    600
gcgaccaggt ggctgtgtga ggagctgggtg ctgttcctgc tggagtggag tgtctggggc    660
tcctggtacg acagaggggc cgaggccaaa agtgtcttcc atcactccca caaacacaag    720
aagcaggacc cgctgcagcc ctgcgacacg gactaccccg tgttcgtgta ccagccggcc    780
atccgggagg ccaacgggat cgtggagtgc gggccctgcc agaaggtatt tgtggtgcag    840
cagattccca acagtaacct cctcctctg gtgacagacc ccacctgtga ctgcagcatc    900
ttcccaccag tgctgcagga ggcgacagaa gtcaaatata atgcctctgt caaatgtgac    960
cggatgcgct cccagaagct ccgccggcga ccagactcct gccacgcctt ccatccagag   1020
gagaatgcc  aggactgcgg cggcgccctg                               1050

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<210> SEQ ID NO 16

<211> LENGTH: 304

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 16

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Ser Gly Leu Leu Arg Ser Ser Leu Phe Val Gly Ser Glu Lys Val Ser
  1             5             10            15
Asp Arg Lys Phe Leu Thr Pro Glu Asp Glu Ala Ser Val Phe Thr Leu
      20             25             30
Asp Arg Phe Pro Leu Trp Tyr Arg Gln Ala Ser Glu His Pro Ala Gly
      35             40             45
Ser Phe Val Phe Asn Leu Arg Trp Ala Glu Gly Pro Glu Ser Ala Gly
      50             55             60
Glu Pro Met Val Val Thr Ala Ser Thr Ala Val Ala Val Thr Val Asp
      65             70             75             80
Lys Arg Thr Ala Ile Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Val Gln Met Lys Leu Glu
      85             90             95
Phe Leu Gln Arg Lys Phe Trp Ala Ala Thr Arg Gln Cys Ser Thr Val
      100            105            110
Asp Gly Pro Cys Thr Gln Ser Cys Glu Asp Ser Asp Leu Asp Cys Phe
      115            120            125
Val Ile Asp Asn Asn Gly Phe Ile Leu Ile Ser Lys Arg Ser Arg Glu
      130            135            140
Thr Gly Arg Phe Leu Gly Glu Val Asp Gly Ala Val Leu Thr Gln Leu
      145            150            155            160
Leu Ser Met Gly Val Phe Ser Gln Val Thr Met Tyr Asp Tyr Gln Ala
      165            170            175
Met Cys Lys Pro Ser Ser His His His Ser Ala Ala Gln Pro Leu Val
      180            185            190
Ser Pro Ile Ser Ala Phe Leu Thr Ala Thr Arg Trp Leu Leu Gln Glu
      195            200            205
Leu Val Leu Phe Leu Leu Glu Trp Ser Val Trp Gly Ser Trp Tyr Asp
      210            215            220
Arg Gly Ala Glu Ala Lys Ser Val Phe His His Ser His Lys His Lys
      225            230            235            240
Lys Gln Asp Pro Leu Gln Pro Cys Asp Thr Glu Tyr Pro Val Phe Val
      245            250            255
Tyr Gln Pro Ala Ile Arg Glu Ala Asn Gly Ile Val Glu Cys Gly Pro
      260            265            270
Cys Gln Lys Val Phe Val Val Gln Gln Ile Pro Asn Ser Asn Leu Leu

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275	280	285
Leu Leu Val Thr Asp Pro Thr Cys Asp Cys Ser Ile Phe Pro Pro Val 290 295 300		
<210> SEQ ID NO 17		
<211> LENGTH: 323		
<212> TYPE: PRT		
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens		
<400> SEQUENCE: 17		
Ser Gly Leu Leu Arg Ser Ser Leu Phe Val Gly Ser Glu Lys Val Ser 1 5 10 15		
Asp Arg Lys Phe Leu Thr Pro Glu Asp Glu Ala Ser Val Phe Thr Leu 20 25 30		
Asp Arg Phe Pro Leu Trp Tyr Arg Gln Ala Ser Glu His Pro Ala Gly 35 40 45		
Ser Phe Val Phe Asn Leu Arg Trp Ala Glu Gly Pro Glu Ser Ala Gly 50 55 60		
Glu Pro Met Val Val Thr Ala Ser Thr Ala Val Ala Val Thr Val Asp 65 70 75 80		
Lys Arg Thr Ala Ile Ala Ala Ala Gly Val Gln Met Lys Leu Glu 85 90 95		
Phe Leu Gln Arg Lys Phe Trp Ala Ala Thr Arg Gln Cys Ser Thr Val 100 105 110		
Asp Gly Pro Cys Thr Gln Ser Cys Glu Asp Ser Asp Leu Asp Cys Phe 115 120 125		
Val Ile Asp Asn Asn Gly Phe Ile Leu Ile Ser Lys Arg Ser Arg Glu 130 135 140		
Thr Gly Arg Phe Leu Gly Glu Val Asp Gly Ala Val Leu Thr Gln Leu 145 150 155 160		
Leu Ser Met Gly Val Phe Ser Gln Val Thr Met Tyr Asp Tyr Gln Ala 165 170 175		
Met Cys Lys Pro Ser Ser His His His Ser Ala Ala Gln Pro Leu Val 180 185 190		
Ser Pro Ile Ser Ala Phe Leu Thr Ala Thr Arg Trp Leu Leu Gln Glu 195 200 205		
Leu Val Leu Phe Leu Leu Glu Trp Ser Val Trp Gly Ser Trp Tyr Asp 210 215 220		
Arg Gly Ala Glu Ala Lys Ser Val Phe His His Ser His Lys His Lys 225 230 235 240		
Lys Gln Asp Pro Leu Gln Pro Cys Asp Thr Glu Tyr Pro Val Phe Val 245 250 255		
Tyr Gln Pro Ala Ile Arg Glu Ala Asn Gly Ile Val Glu Cys Gly Pro 260 265 270		
Cys Gln Lys Val Phe Val Val Gln Gln Ile Pro Asn Ser Asn Leu Leu 275 280 285		
Leu Leu Val Thr Asp Pro Thr Cys Asp Cys Ser Ile Phe Pro Pro Val 290 295 300		
Leu Gln Glu Ala Thr Glu Val Lys Tyr Asn Ala Ser Val Lys Cys Asp 305 310 315 320		
Arg Met Arg		

<210> SEQ ID NO 18

<211> LENGTH: 350

<212> TYPE: PRT

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<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 18

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Ser Gly Leu Leu Arg Ser Ser Leu Phe Val Gly Ser Glu Lys Val Ser
 1           5           10           15
Asp Arg Lys Phe Leu Thr Pro Glu Asp Glu Ala Ser Val Phe Thr Leu
 20           25           30
Asp Arg Phe Pro Leu Trp Tyr Arg Gln Ala Ser Glu His Pro Ala Gly
 35           40           45
Ser Phe Val Phe Asn Leu Arg Trp Ala Glu Gly Pro Glu Ser Ala Gly
 50           55           60
Glu Pro Met Val Val Thr Ala Ser Thr Ala Val Ala Val Thr Val Asp
 65           70           75           80
Lys Arg Thr Ala Ile Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Val Gln Met Lys Leu Glu
 85           90           95
Phe Leu Gln Arg Lys Phe Trp Ala Ala Thr Arg Gln Cys Ser Thr Val
100          105          110
Asp Gly Pro Cys Thr Gln Ser Cys Glu Asp Ser Asp Leu Asp Cys Phe
115          120          125
Val Ile Asp Asn Asn Gly Phe Ile Leu Ile Ser Lys Arg Ser Arg Glu
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Thr Gly Arg Phe Leu Gly Glu Val Asp Gly Ala Val Leu Thr Gln Leu
145          150          155          160
Leu Ser Met Gly Val Phe Ser Gln Val Thr Met Tyr Asp Tyr Gln Ala
165          170          175
Met Cys Lys Pro Ser Ser His His His Ser Ala Ala Gln Pro Leu Val
180          185          190
Ser Pro Ile Ser Ala Phe Leu Thr Ala Thr Arg Trp Leu Leu Gln Glu
195          200          205
Leu Val Leu Phe Leu Leu Glu Trp Ser Val Trp Gly Ser Trp Tyr Asp
210          215          220
Arg Gly Ala Glu Ala Lys Ser Val Phe His His Ser His Lys His Lys
225          230          235          240
Lys Gln Asp Pro Leu Gln Pro Cys Asp Thr Glu Tyr Pro Val Phe Val
245          250          255
Tyr Gln Pro Ala Ile Arg Glu Ala Asn Gly Ile Val Glu Cys Gly Pro
260          265          270
Cys Gln Lys Val Phe Val Val Gln Gln Ile Pro Asn Ser Asn Leu Leu
275          280          285
Leu Leu Val Thr Asp Pro Thr Cys Asp Cys Ser Ile Phe Pro Pro Val
290          295          300
Leu Gln Glu Ala Thr Glu Val Lys Tyr Asn Ala Ser Val Lys Cys Asp
305          310          315          320
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Phe His Pro Glu Glu Asn Ala Gln Asp Cys Gly Gly Ala Ser
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<210> SEQ ID NO 19

<211> LENGTH: 5482

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 19

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<210> SEQ ID NO 20
<211> LENGTH: 1145
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

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<400> SEQUENCE: 20

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Thr Arg Arg Pro Thr Ser Gly Pro Pro Arg Pro Leu Trp Leu Leu Leu
          35            40            45
Pro Leu Leu Pro Leu Leu Ala Ala Pro Gly Ala Ser Ala Tyr Ser Phe
          50            55            60
Pro Gln Gln His Thr Met Gln His Trp Ala Arg Arg Leu Glu Gln Glu
          65            70            75            80
Val Asp Gly Val Met Arg Ile Phe Gly Gly Val Gln Gln Leu Arg Glu
          85            90            95
Ile Tyr Lys Asp Asn Arg Asn Leu Phe Glu Val Gln Glu Asn Glu Pro
          100           105           110
Gln Lys Leu Val Glu Lys Val Ala Gly Asp Ile Glu Ser Leu Leu Asp
          115           120           125
Arg Lys Val Gln Ala Leu Lys Arg Leu Ala Asp Ala Ala Glu Asn Phe
          130           135           140
Gln Lys Ala His Arg Trp Gln Asp Asn Ile Lys Glu Glu Asp Ile Val
          145           150           155           160
Tyr Tyr Asp Ala Lys Ala Asp Ala Glu Leu Asp Asp Pro Glu Ser Glu
          165           170           175
Asp Val Glu Arg Gly Ser Lys Ala Ser Thr Leu Arg Leu Asp Phe Ile
          180           185           190
Glu Asp Pro Asn Phe Lys Asn Lys Val Asn Tyr Ser Tyr Ala Ala Val
          195           200           205
Gln Ile Pro Thr Asp Ile Tyr Lys Gly Ser Thr Val Ile Leu Asn Glu
          210           215           220
Leu Asn Trp Thr Glu Ala Leu Glu Asn Val Phe Met Glu Asn Arg Arg
          225           230           235           240
Gln Asp Pro Thr Leu Leu Trp Gln Val Phe Gly Ser Ala Thr Gly Val

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Leu	Tyr	Asp	Val	Arg	Arg	Arg	Pro	Trp	Tyr	Ile	Gln	Gly	Ala	Ser	Ser					
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Pro	Lys	Asp	Met	Val	Ile	Ile	Val	Asp	Val	Ser	Gly	Ser	Val	Ser	Gly					
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Leu	Thr	Leu	Lys	Leu	Met	Lys	Thr	Ser	Val	Cys	Glu	Met	Leu	Asp	Thr					
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Leu	Ser	Asp	Asp	Asp	Tyr	Val	Asn	Val	Ala	Ser	Phe	Asn	Glu	Lys	Ala					
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Gln	Pro	Val	Ser	Cys	Phe	Thr	His	Leu	Val	Gln	Ala	Asn	Val	Arg	Asn					
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Lys	Lys	Val	Phe	Lys	Glu	Ala	Val	Gln	Gly	Met	Val	Ala	Lys	Gly	Thr					
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Thr	Gly	Tyr	Lys	Ala	Gly	Phe	Glu	Tyr	Ala	Phe	Asp	Gln	Leu	Gln	Asn					
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Ser	Asn	Ile	Thr	Arg	Ala	Asn	Cys	Asn	Lys	Met	Ile	Met	Met	Phe	Thr					
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Pro	Asn	Arg	Thr	Val	Arg	Val	Phe	Thr	Phe	Ser	Val	Gly	Gln	His	Asn					
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Tyr	Phe	Glu	Ile	Pro	Ser	Ile	Gly	Ala	Ile	Arg	Ile	Asn	Thr	Gln	Glu					
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Val	Ala	Leu	Asn	Asp	Ile	Lys	Arg	Leu	Thr	Pro	Asn	Tyr	Thr	Leu	Gly					
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Ala	Asn	Gly	Tyr	Val	Phe	Ala	Ile	Asp	Leu	Asn	Gly	Tyr	Val	Leu	Leu					
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Tyr	Thr	Trp	Val	Pro	Ile	Arg	Ser	Thr	Asn	Tyr	Ser	Leu	Gly	Leu	Val					
625					630					635					640					
Leu	Pro	Pro	Tyr	Ser	Thr	Phe	Tyr	Leu	Gln	Ala	Asn	Leu	Ser	Asp	Gln					
				645					650					655						
Ile	Leu	Gln	Val	Lys	Tyr	Phe	Glu	Phe	Leu	Leu	Pro	Ser	Ser	Phe	Glu					
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Ser	Glu	Gly	His	Val	Phe	Ile	Ala	Pro	Arg	Glu	Tyr	Cys	Lys	Asp	Leu	675	680	685
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Met	Glu	Lys	Val	Thr	Pro	Asp	Ser	Lys	Gln	Cys	Asn	Asn	Phe	Leu	Leu	705	710	715
His	Asn	Leu	Ile	Leu	Asp	Thr	Gly	Ile	Thr	Gln	Gln	Leu	Val	Glu	Arg	725	730	735
Val	Trp	Arg	Asp	Gln	Asp	Leu	Asn	Thr	Tyr	Ser	Leu	Leu	Ala	Val	Phe	740	745	750
Ala	Ala	Thr	Asp	Gly	Gly	Ile	Thr	Arg	Val	Phe	Pro	Asn	Lys	Ala	Ala	755	760	765
Glu	Asp	Trp	Thr	Glu	Asn	Pro	Glu	Pro	Phe	Asn	Ala	Ser	Phe	Tyr	Arg	770	775	780
Arg	Ser	Leu	Asp	Asn	His	Gly	Tyr	Val	Phe	Lys	Pro	Pro	His	Gln	Asp	785	790	795
Ala	Leu	Leu	Arg	Pro	Leu	Glu	Leu	Glu	Asn	Asp	Thr	Val	Gly	Ile	Leu	805	810	815
Val	Ser	Thr	Ala	Val	Glu	Leu	Ser	Leu	Gly	Arg	Arg	Thr	Leu	Arg	Pro	820	825	830
Ala	Val	Val	Gly	Val	Lys	Leu	Asp	Leu	Glu	Ala	Trp	Ala	Glu	Lys	Phe	835	840	845
Lys	Val	Leu	Ala	Ser	Asn	Arg	Thr	His	Gln	Asp	Gln	Pro	Gln	Lys	Cys	850	855	860
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Ala	Glu	Ala	Glu	Gly	Ser	Pro	Glu	Thr	Arg	Glu	Ser	Ser	Cys	Val	Met	995	1000	1005
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Ile	Ile	Asp	Cys	Gly	Asn	Cys	Ser	Arg	Leu	Phe	His	Ala	Gln	Arg	Leu	1025	1030	1035
Thr	Asn	Thr	Asn	Leu	Leu	Phe	Val	Val	Ala	Glu	Lys	Pro	Leu	Cys	Ser	1045	1050	1055
Gln	Cys	Glu	Ala	Gly	Arg	Leu	Leu	Gln	Lys	Glu	Thr	His	Cys	Pro	Ala	1060	1065	1070
Asp	Gly	Pro	Glu	Gln	Cys	Glu	Leu	Val	Gln	Arg	Pro	Arg	Tyr	Arg	Arg	1075	1080	1085

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<210> SEQ ID NO 21

<211> LENGTH: 3770

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 21

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tcacatacct cattggacga gaggtgcgt ttgcagacaa tctaaagtgg atggcctgtg      1380
ccaacaaagg attttttacc cagatctcca ccttggctga tgtgcaggag aatgtcatgg      1440
aataccttca cgtgcttagc cggcccaaag tcatcgacca ggagcatgat gtggtgtgga      1500
ccgaagctta cattgacagc actctgactg atgatcaggg ccccgctctg atgaccactg      1560
tagccatgcc tgtgtttagt aagcagaacg aaaccagatc gaagggcatt cttctgggag      1620
tggttggcac agatgtccca gtgaaagaac ttctgaagac catcccaaa tacaagttag      1680
ggattcacgg ttatgccttt gcaatcacia ataattgrra tatectgacg catccggaac      1740
tcaggctgct gtacgaagaa ggaaaaaagc gaaggaaacc taactatagt agcgttgacc      1800
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tctctgaggt ggagtgggaa gaccgagatg acgtgttgag aaatgctatg gtgaatcgaa 1860
agacggggaa gttttccatg gaggtgaaga agacagtgga caaagggaaa cgggttttgg 1920
tgatgacaaa tgactactat tatacagaca tcaagggtag tcctttcagt ttaggtgtgg 1980
cgctttccag aggtcatggg aaatatctct tccgagggaa tgtaaccatc gaagaaggcc 2040
tgcatgactt agaacatccc gatgtgtcct tggcagatga atggtcctac tgcaacactg 2100
acctacaccc tgagcaccgc catctgtctc agttagaagc gattaagctc tacctaaaag 2160
gcaaagaacc tctgtccag tgtgataaag aattgatcca agaagtctct tttgacgcgg 2220
tggtgagtgc ccccatgaa gcgtattgga ccagcctggc cctcaacaaa tctgaaaatt 2280
ctgacaaggc cgtggagggt gccttctctg gcaactcgac gggcctctcc agaatacaac 2340
tgtttgtcgg ggctgagcag ctccaccaatc aggacttcct gaaagctggc gacaaggaga 2400
acatttttaa cgcagaccat ttccctctct ggtaccgaag agccgctgag cagattccag 2460
ggagcttcgt ctactcgatc ccattcagca ctggaccagt caataaaagc aatgtggtga 2520
cagcaagtac atccatccag ctccctggatg aacggaaatc tcctgtggtg gcagctgtag 2580
gcattcagat gaaacttgaa tttttccaaa ggaagtctct gactgccagc agacagtgtg 2640
cttccctgga tggcaaatgc tccatcagct gtgatgatga gactgtgaat tgttacctca 2700
tagacaataa tggatttatt ttggtgtctg aagactacac acagactgga gacttttttg 2760
gtgagatcga gggagctgtg atgaacaaat tgctaacaat gggctccttt aaaagaatta 2820
ccctttatga ctaccaagcc atgtgtagag ccaacaagga aagcagcgtg ggcgcccattg 2880
gcctcctgga tccttataat gccttctctc ctgcagtaaa atggatcatg acagaacttg 2940
tcttgttctc ggtggaattt aacctctgca gttggtggca ctccgatatg acagctaaag 3000
cccagaaatt gaaacagacc ctggagcctt gtgatactga atatccagca ttcgtctctg 3060
agcgacccat caaggagact acagggaata ttgcttgtga agactgctcc aagtcctttg 3120
tcatccagca aatcccaagc agcaacctgt tcatggtggt ggtggacagc agctgcctct 3180
gtgaatctgt ggccccatc accatggcac ccattgaaat caggtataat gaatccctta 3240
agtgtgaacg tctaaaggcc cagaagatca gaaggcgccc agaactctgt catggcttcc 3300
atcctgagga gaatgcaagg gagtgtgggg gtgcgccgag tctccaagcc cagacagtcc 3360
tccttctgct ccctctgctt ttgatgctct totcaagggt aactgactg agatgttctc 3420
ttactgactg agatgttctc ttggcatgct aaatcatgga taaactgtga accaaaatat 3480
ggtgcaacat acgagacatg aatatagtcc aaccatcagc atctcatcat gattttaaac 3540
tgtgcgtgat ataaactctt aaagatatgt tgacaaaaag ttatctatca tctttttact 3600
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cgcaagtggg aggcagtgtc ccttctgctt gaaacctatt gaaaccaatt taaaactgtg 3720
tactttttta ataaagtata ttaaatacat aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 3770

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<210> SEQ ID NO 22

<211> LENGTH: 1085

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 22

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Met Ala Gly Pro Gly Ser Pro Arg Arg Ala Ser Arg Gly Ala Ser Ala
  1             5             10             15

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Leu Leu Ala Ala Ala Leu Leu Tyr Ala Ala Leu Gly Asp Val Val Arg

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20							25					30				
Ser	Glu	Gln	Gln	Ile	Pro	Leu	Ser	Val	Val	Lys	Leu	Trp	Ala	Ser	Ala	
		35					40					45				
Phe	Gly	Gly	Glu	Ile	Lys	Ser	Ile	Ala	Ala	Lys	Tyr	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gln	
	50					55					60					
Leu	Leu	Gln	Lys	Lys	Tyr	Lys	Glu	Tyr	Glu	Lys	Asp	Val	Ala	Ile	Glu	
	65				70					75					80	
Glu	Ile	Asp	Gly	Leu	Gln	Leu	Val	Lys	Lys	Leu	Ala	Lys	Asn	Met	Glu	
				85					90					95		
Glu	Met	Phe	His	Lys	Lys	Ser	Glu	Ala	Val	Arg	Arg	Leu	Val	Glu	Ala	
			100					105					110			
Ala	Glu	Glu	Ala	His	Leu	Lys	His	Glu	Phe	Asp	Ala	Asp	Leu	Gln	Tyr	
		115					120					125				
Glu	Tyr	Phe	Asn	Ala	Val	Leu	Ile	Asn	Glu	Arg	Asp	Lys	Asp	Gly	Asn	
	130					135					140					
Phe	Leu	Glu	Leu	Gly	Lys	Glu	Phe	Ile	Leu	Ala	Pro	Asn	Asp	His	Phe	
	145				150					155					160	
Asn	Asn	Leu	Pro	Val	Asn	Ile	Ser	Leu	Ser	Asp	Val	Gln	Val	Pro	Thr	
				165					170					175		
Asn	Met	Tyr	Asn	Lys	Asp	Pro	Ala	Ile	Val	Asn	Gly	Val	Tyr	Trp	Ser	
			180					185					190			
Glu	Ser	Leu	Asn	Lys	Val	Phe	Val	Asp	Asn	Phe	Asp	Arg	Asp	Pro	Ser	
		195					200					205				
Leu	Ile	Trp	Gln	Tyr	Phe	Gly	Ser	Ala	Lys	Gly	Phe	Phe	Arg	Gln	Tyr	
	210					215					220					
Pro	Gly	Ile	Lys	Trp	Glu	Pro	Asp	Glu	Asn	Gly	Val	Ile	Ala	Phe	Asp	
	225				230					235					240	
Cys	Arg	Asn	Arg	Lys	Trp	Tyr	Ile	Gln	Ala	Ala	Thr	Ser	Pro	Lys	Asp	
				245					250					255		
Val	Val	Ile	Leu	Val	Asp	Val	Ser	Gly	Ser	Met	Lys	Gly	Leu	Arg	Leu	
			260					265					270			
Thr	Ile	Ala	Lys	Gln	Thr	Val	Ser	Ser	Ile	Leu	Asp	Thr	Leu	Gly	Asp	
		275					280					285				
Asp	Asp	Phe	Phe	Asn	Ile	Ile	Ala	Tyr	Asn	Glu	Glu	Leu	His	Tyr	Val	
	290				295						300					
Glu	Pro	Cys	Leu	Asn	Gly	Thr	Leu	Val	Gln	Ala	Asp	Arg	Thr	Asn	Lys	
	305				310					315					320	
Glu	His	Phe	Arg	Glu	His	Leu	Asp	Lys	Leu	Phe	Ala	Lys	Gly	Ile	Gly	
				325					330					335		
Met	Leu	Asp	Ile	Ala	Leu	Asn	Glu	Ala	Phe	Asn	Ile	Leu	Ser	Asp	Phe	
			340					345					350			
Asn	His	Thr	Gly	Gln	Gly	Ser	Ile	Cys	Ser	Gln	Ala	Ile	Met	Leu	Ile	
		355					360						365			
Thr	Asp	Gly	Ala	Val	Asp	Thr	Tyr	Asp	Thr	Ile	Phe	Ala	Lys	Tyr	Asn	
	370					375					380					
Trp	Pro	Asp	Arg	Lys	Val	Arg	Ile	Phe	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Ile	Gly	Arg	Glu	
	385				390					395					400	
Ala	Ala	Phe	Ala	Asp	Asn	Leu	Lys	Trp	Met	Ala	Cys	Ala	Asn	Lys	Gly	
				405					410					415		
Phe	Phe	Thr	Gln	Ile	Ser	Thr	Leu	Ala	Asp	Val	Gln	Glu	Asn	Val	Met	
			420					425					430			
Glu	Tyr	Leu	His	Val	Leu	Ser	Arg	Pro	Lys	Val	Ile	Asp	Gln	Glu	His	
	435						440					445				

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Asp	Val	Val	Trp	Thr	Glu	Ala	Tyr	Ile	Asp	Ser	Thr	Leu	Thr	Asp	Asp
450						455					460				
Gln	Gly	Pro	Val	Leu	Met	Thr	Thr	Val	Ala	Met	Pro	Val	Phe	Ser	Lys
465					470					475					480
Gln	Asn	Glu	Thr	Arg	Ser	Lys	Gly	Ile	Leu	Leu	Gly	Val	Val	Gly	Thr
				485					490					495	
Asp	Val	Pro	Val	Lys	Glu	Leu	Leu	Lys	Thr	Ile	Pro	Lys	Tyr	Lys	Leu
			500					505					510		
Gly	Ile	His	Gly	Tyr	Ala	Phe	Ala	Ile	Thr	Asn	Asn	Gly	Tyr	Ile	Leu
		515					520					525			
Thr	His	Pro	Glu	Leu	Arg	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Glu	Glu	Gly	Lys	Lys	Arg	Arg
	530					535					540				
Lys	Pro	Asn	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Val	Asp	Leu	Ser	Glu	Val	Glu	Trp	Glu	Asp
545					550					555					560
Arg	Asp	Asp	Val	Leu	Arg	Asn	Ala	Met	Val	Asn	Arg	Lys	Thr	Gly	Lys
				565					570					575	
Phe	Ser	Met	Glu	Val	Lys	Lys	Thr	Val	Asp	Lys	Gly	Lys	Arg	Val	Leu
			580					585					590		
Val	Met	Thr	Asn	Asp	Tyr	Tyr	Tyr	Thr	Asp	Ile	Lys	Gly	Thr	Pro	Phe
		595					600					605			
Ser	Leu	Gly	Val	Ala	Leu	Ser	Arg	Gly	His	Gly	Lys	Tyr	Phe	Phe	Arg
	610					615					620				
Gly	Asn	Val	Thr	Ile	Glu	Glu	Gly	Leu	His	Asp	Leu	Glu	His	Pro	Asp
625					630					635					640
Val	Ser	Leu	Ala	Asp	Glu	Trp	Ser	Tyr	Cys	Asn	Thr	Asp	Leu	His	Pro
				645					650					655	
Glu	His	Arg	His	Leu	Ser	Gln	Leu	Glu	Ala	Ile	Lys	Leu	Tyr	Leu	Lys
			660				665						670		
Gly	Lys	Glu	Pro	Leu	Leu	Gln	Cys	Asp	Lys	Glu	Leu	Ile	Gln	Glu	Val
		675				680						685			
Leu	Phe	Asp	Ala	Val	Val	Ser	Ala	Pro	Ile	Glu	Ala	Tyr	Trp	Thr	Ser
	690					695					700				
Leu	Ala	Leu	Asn	Lys	Ser	Glu	Asn	Ser	Asp	Lys	Gly	Val	Glu	Val	Ala
705				710						715					720
Phe	Leu	Gly	Thr	Arg	Thr	Gly	Leu	Ser	Arg	Ile	Asn	Leu	Phe	Val	Gly
			725						730					735	
Ala	Glu	Gln	Leu	Thr	Asn	Gln	Asp	Phe	Leu	Lys	Ala	Gly	Asp	Lys	Glu
			740				745						750		
Asn	Ile	Phe	Asn	Ala	Asp	His	Phe	Pro	Leu	Trp	Tyr	Arg	Arg	Ala	Ala
		755					760					765			
Glu	Gln	Ile	Pro	Gly	Ser	Phe	Val	Tyr	Ser	Ile	Pro	Phe	Ser	Thr	Gly
	770					775					780				
Pro	Val	Asn	Lys	Ser	Asn	Val	Val	Thr	Ala	Ser	Thr	Ser	Ile	Gln	Leu
785					790					795					800
Leu	Asp	Glu	Arg	Lys	Ser	Pro	Val	Val	Ala	Ala	Val	Gly	Ile	Gln	Met
				805					810					815	
Lys	Leu	Glu	Phe	Gln	Arg	Lys	Phe	Trp	Thr	Ala	Ser	Arg	Gln	Cys	
			820				825					830			
Ala	Ser	Leu	Asp	Gly	Lys	Cys	Ser	Ile	Ser	Cys	Asp	Asp	Glu	Thr	Val
		835					840				845				
Asn	Cys	Tyr	Leu	Ile	Asp	Asn	Asn	Gly	Phe	Ile	Leu	Val	Ser	Glu	Asp
	850					855					860				

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Tyr Thr Gln Thr Gly Asp Phe Phe Gly Glu Ile Glu Gly Ala Val Met
 865 870 875 880
 Asn Lys Leu Leu Thr Met Gly Ser Phe Lys Arg Ile Thr Leu Tyr Asp
 885 890 895
 Tyr Gln Ala Met Cys Arg Ala Asn Lys Glu Ser Ser Asp Gly Ala His
 900 905 910
 Gly Leu Leu Asp Pro Tyr Asn Ala Phe Leu Ser Ala Val Lys Trp Ile
 915 920 925
 Met Thr Glu Leu Val Leu Phe Leu Val Glu Phe Asn Leu Cys Ser Trp
 930 935 940
 Trp His Ser Asp Met Thr Ala Lys Ala Gln Lys Leu Lys Gln Thr Leu
 945 950 955 960
 Glu Pro Cys Asp Thr Glu Tyr Pro Ala Phe Val Ser Glu Arg Thr Ile
 965 970 975
 Lys Glu Thr Thr Gly Asn Ile Ala Cys Glu Asp Cys Ser Lys Ser Phe
 980 985 990
 Val Ile Gln Gln Ile Pro Ser Ser Asn Leu Phe Met Val Val Val Asp
 995 1000 1005
 Ser Ser Cys Leu Cys Glu Ser Val Ala Pro Ile Thr Met Ala Pro Ile
 1010 1015 1020
 Glu Ile Arg Tyr Asn Glu Ser Leu Lys Cys Glu Arg Leu Lys Ala Gln
 1025 1030 1035 1040
 Lys Ile Arg Arg Arg Pro Glu Ser Cys His Gly Phe His Pro Glu Glu
 1045 1050 1055
 Asn Ala Arg Glu Cys Gly Gly Ala Pro Ser Leu Gln Ala Gln Thr Val
 1060 1065 1070
 Leu Leu Leu Leu Pro Leu Leu Leu Met Leu Phe Ser Arg
 1075 1080 1085

<210> SEQ ID NO 23
 <211> LENGTH: 1115
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 23

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 Arg Thr Ala Arg Pro Trp Pro Gly Cys Gly Pro His Pro Gly Pro Gly
 20 25 30
 Thr Arg Arg Pro Thr Ser Gly Pro Pro Arg Pro Leu Trp Leu Leu Leu
 35 40 45
 Pro Leu Leu Pro Leu Leu Ala Ala Pro Gly Ala Ser Ala Tyr Ser Phe
 50 55 60
 Pro Gln Gln His Thr Met Gln His Trp Ala Arg Arg Leu Glu Gln Glu
 65 70 75 80
 Val Asp Gly Val Met Arg Ile Phe Gly Gly Val Gln Gln Leu Arg Glu
 85 90 95
 Ile Tyr Lys Asp Asn Arg Asn Leu Phe Glu Val Gln Glu Asn Glu Pro
 100 105 110
 Gln Lys Leu Val Glu Lys Val Ala Gly Asp Ile Glu Ser Leu Leu Asp
 115 120 125
 Arg Lys Val Gln Ala Leu Lys Arg Leu Ala Asp Ala Ala Glu Asn Phe
 130 135 140
 Gln Lys Ala His Arg Trp Gln Asp Asn Ile Lys Glu Glu Asp Ile Val
 145 150 155 160

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Tyr Tyr Asp Ala Lys Ala Asp Ala Glu Leu Asp Asp Pro Glu Ser Glu
 165 170 175
 Asp Val Glu Arg Gly Ser Lys Ala Ser Thr Leu Arg Leu Asp Phe Ile
 180 185 190
 Glu Asp Pro Asn Phe Lys Asn Lys Val Asn Tyr Ser Tyr Ala Ala Val
 195 200 205
 Gln Ile Pro Thr Asp Ile Tyr Lys Gly Ser Thr Val Ile Leu Asn Glu
 210 215 220
 Leu Asn Trp Thr Glu Ala Leu Glu Asn Val Phe Met Glu Asn Arg Arg
 225 230 235 240
 Gln Asp Pro Thr Leu Leu Trp Gln Val Phe Gly Ser Ala Thr Gly Val
 245 250 255
 Thr Arg Tyr Tyr Pro Ala Thr Pro Trp Arg Ala Pro Lys Lys Ile Asp
 260 265 270
 Leu Tyr Asp Val Arg Arg Arg Pro Trp Tyr Ile Gln Gly Ala Ser Ser
 275 280 285
 Pro Lys Asp Met Val Ile Ile Val Asp Val Ser Gly Ser Val Ser Gly
 290 295 300
 Leu Thr Leu Lys Leu Met Lys Thr Ser Val Cys Glu Met Leu Asp Thr
 305 310 315 320
 Leu Ser Asp Asp Asp Tyr Val Asn Val Ala Ser Phe Asn Glu Lys Ala
 325 330 335
 Gln Pro Val Ser Cys Phe Thr His Leu Val Gln Ala Asn Val Arg Asn
 340 345 350
 Lys Lys Val Phe Lys Glu Ala Val Gln Gly Met Val Ala Lys Gly Thr
 355 360 365
 Thr Gly Tyr Lys Ala Gly Phe Glu Tyr Ala Phe Asp Gln Leu Gln Asn
 370 375 380
 Ser Asn Ile Thr Arg Ala Asn Cys Asn Lys Met Ile Met Met Phe Thr
 385 390 395 400
 Asp Gly Gly Glu Asp Arg Val Gln Asp Val Phe Glu Lys Tyr Asn Trp
 405 410 415
 Pro Asn Arg Thr Val Arg Val Phe Thr Phe Ser Val Gly Gln His Asn
 420 425 430
 Tyr Asp Val Thr Pro Leu Gln Trp Met Ala Cys Ala Asn Lys Gly Tyr
 435 440 445
 Tyr Phe Glu Ile Pro Ser Ile Gly Ala Ile Arg Ile Asn Thr Gln Glu
 450 455 460
 Tyr Leu Asp Val Leu Gly Arg Pro Met Val Leu Ala Gly Lys Glu Ala
 465 470 475 480
 Lys Gln Val Gln Trp Thr Asn Val Tyr Glu Asp Ala Leu Gly Leu Gly
 485 490 495
 Leu Val Val Thr Gly Thr Leu Pro Val Phe Asn Leu Thr Gln Asp Gly
 500 505 510
 Pro Gly Glu Lys Lys Asn Gln Leu Ile Leu Gly Val Met Gly Ile Asp
 515 520 525
 Val Ala Leu Asn Asp Ile Lys Arg Leu Thr Pro Asn Tyr Thr Leu Gly
 530 535 540
 Ala Asn Gly Tyr Val Phe Ala Ile Asp Leu Asn Gly Tyr Val Leu Leu
 545 550 555 560
 His Pro Asn Leu Lys Pro Gln Thr Thr Asn Phe Arg Glu Pro Val Thr
 565 570 575

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Leu Asp Phe Leu Asp Ala Glu Leu Glu Asp Glu Asn Lys Glu Glu Ile
 580 585 590
 Arg Arg Ser Met Ile Asp Gly Asn Lys Gly His Lys Gln Ile Arg Thr
 595 600 605
 Leu Val Lys Ser Leu Asp Glu Arg Tyr Ile Asp Glu Val Thr Arg Asn
 610 615 620
 Tyr Thr Trp Val Pro Ile Arg Ser Thr Asn Tyr Ser Leu Gly Leu Val
 625 630 635 640
 Leu Pro Pro Tyr Ser Thr Phe Tyr Leu Gln Ala Asn Leu Ser Asp Gln
 645 650 655
 Ile Leu Gln Val Lys Tyr Phe Glu Phe Leu Leu Pro Ser Ser Phe Glu
 660 665 670
 Ser Glu Gly His Val Phe Ile Ala Pro Arg Glu Tyr Cys Lys Asp Leu
 675 680 685
 Asn Ala Ser Asp Asn Asn Thr Glu Phe Leu Lys Asn Phe Ile Glu Leu
 690 695 700
 Met Glu Lys Val Thr Pro Asp Ser Lys Gln Cys Asn Asn Phe Leu Leu
 705 710 715 720
 His Asn Leu Ile Leu Asp Thr Gly Ile Thr Gln Gln Leu Val Glu Arg
 725 730 735
 Val Trp Arg Asp Gln Asp Leu Asn Thr Tyr Ser Leu Leu Ala Val Phe
 740 745 750
 Ala Ala Thr Asp Gly Gly Ile Thr Arg Val Phe Pro Asn Lys Ala Ala
 755 760 765
 Glu Asp Trp Thr Glu Asn Pro Glu Pro Phe Asn Ala Ser Phe Tyr Arg
 770 775 780
 Arg Ser Leu Asp Asn His Gly Tyr Val Phe Lys Pro Pro His Gln Asp
 785 790 795 800
 Ala Leu Leu Arg Pro Leu Glu Leu Glu Asn Asp Thr Val Gly Ile Leu
 805 810 815
 Val Ser Thr Ala Val Glu Leu Ser Leu Gly Arg Arg Thr Leu Arg Pro
 820 825 830
 Ala Val Val Gly Val Lys Leu Asp Leu Glu Ala Trp Ala Glu Lys Phe
 835 840 845
 Lys Val Leu Ala Ser Asn Arg Thr His Gln Asp Gln Pro Gln Lys Cys
 850 855 860
 Gly Pro Asn Ser His Cys Glu Met Asp Cys Glu Val Asn Asn Glu Asp
 865 870 875 880
 Leu Leu Cys Val Leu Ile Asp Asp Gly Gly Phe Leu Val Leu Ser Asn
 885 890 895
 Gln Asn His Gln Trp Asp Gln Val Gly Arg Phe Phe Ser Glu Val Asp
 900 905 910
 Ala Asn Leu Met Leu Ala Leu Tyr Asn Asn Ser Phe Tyr Thr Arg Lys
 915 920 925
 Glu Ser Tyr Asp Tyr Gln Ala Ala Cys Ala Pro Gln Pro Pro Gly Asn
 930 935 940
 Leu Gly Ala Ala Pro Arg Gly Val Phe Val Pro Thr Val Ala Asp Phe
 945 950 955 960
 Leu Asn Leu Ala Trp Trp Thr Ser Ala Ala Ala Trp Ser Leu Phe Gln
 965 970 975
 Gln Leu Leu Tyr Gly Leu Ile Tyr His Ser Trp Phe Gln Ala Asp Pro
 980 985 990
 Ala Glu Ala Glu Gly Ser Pro Glu Thr Arg Glu Ser Ser Cys Val Met

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995					1000					1005					
Lys	Gln	Thr	Gln	Tyr	Tyr	Phe	Gly	Ser	Val	Asn	Ala	Ser	Tyr	Asn	Ala
1010					1015					1020					
Ile	Ile	Asp	Cys	Gly	Asn	Cys	Ser	Arg	Leu	Phe	His	Ala	Gln	Arg	Leu
1025					1030					1035				1040	
Thr	Asn	Thr	Asn	Leu	Leu	Phe	Val	Val	Ala	Glu	Lys	Pro	Leu	Cys	Ser
					1045					1050				1055	
Gln	Cys	Glu	Ala	Gly	Arg	Leu	Leu	Gln	Lys	Glu	Thr	His	Cys	Pro	Ala
					1060					1065				1070	
Asp	Gly	Pro	Glu	Gln	Cys	Glu	Leu	Val	Gln	Arg	Pro	Arg	Tyr	Arg	Arg
					1075					1080				1085	
Gly	Pro	His	Ile	Cys	Phe	Asp	Tyr	Asn	Ala	Thr	Glu	Asp	Thr	Ser	Asp
					1090					1095				1100	
Cys	Gly	Arg	Gly	Ala	His	His	His	His	His	His					
1105					1110					1115					
<210> SEQ ID NO 24															
<211> LENGTH: 1077															
<212> TYPE: PRT															
<213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus															
<400> SEQUENCE: 24															
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Leu	Leu	Ala	Thr	Ala	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Ala	Ala	Leu	Gly	Asp	Val	Val	Arg
					20					25				30	
Ser	Glu	Gln	Ile	Pro	Leu	Ser	Val	Val	Lys	Leu	Trp	Ala	Ser	Ala	
					35					40				45	
Phe	Gly	Gly	Glu	Ile	Lys	Ser	Ile	Ala	Ala	Lys	Tyr	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gln
					50					55				60	
Leu	Leu	Gln	Lys	Lys	Tyr	Lys	Glu	Tyr	Glu	Lys	Asp	Val	Ala	Ile	Glu
					65					70				75	
Glu	Ile	Asp	Gly	Leu	Gln	Leu	Val	Lys	Lys	Leu	Ala	Lys	Ile	Met	Glu
					85					90				95	
Glu	Met	Phe	His	Lys	Lys	Ser	Glu	Ala	Val	Arg	Arg	Leu	Val	Glu	Ala
					100					105				110	
Ala	Glu	Glu	Ala	His	Leu	Lys	His	Glu	Phe	Asp	Ala	Asp	Leu	Gln	Tyr
					115					120				125	
Glu	Tyr	Phe	Asn	Ala	Val	Leu	Ile	Asn	Glu	Arg	Asp	Lys	Asp	Gly	Asn
					130					135				140	
Phe	Leu	Glu	Leu	Gly	Lys	Glu	Phe	Ile	Leu	Ala	Pro	Asn	Asp	His	Phe
					145					150				155	
Asn	Asn	Leu	Pro	Val	Asn	Ile	Ser	Leu	Ser	Asp	Val	Gln	Val	Pro	Thr
					165					170				175	
Asn	Met	Tyr	Asn	Lys	Asp	Pro	Ala	Ile	Val	Asn	Gly	Val	Tyr	Trp	Ser
					180					185				190	
Glu	Ser	Leu	Asn	Lys	Val	Phe	Val	Asp	Asn	Phe	Asp	Arg	Asp	Pro	Ser
					195					200				205	
Leu	Ile	Trp	Gln	Tyr	Phe	Gly	Ser	Ala	Lys	Gly	Phe	Phe	Arg	Gln	Tyr
					210					215				220	
Pro	Gly	Ile	Lys	Trp	Glu	Pro	Asp	Glu	Asn	Gly	Val	Ile	Ala	Phe	Asp
					225					230				235	
Cys	Arg	Asn	Arg	Lys	Trp	Tyr	Ile	Gln	Ala	Ala	Thr	Ser	Pro	Lys	Asp
					245					250				255	

Val 260	Val 275	Ile 290	Ile 305	Leu 320	Val 335	Asp 350	Val 365	Ser 380	Gly 395	Ser 410	Met 425	Lys 440	Gly 455	Leu 470	Arg 485	Leu 500
Thr 275	Ile 290	Ala 305	Lys 320	Gln 335	Thr 350	Val 365	Ser 380	Ser 395	Ile 410	Leu 425	Asp 440	Thr 455	Leu 470	His 485	Tyr 500	Val 515
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What is claimed is:

1. A purified or isolated nucleic acid encoding a secreted soluble calcium channel subunit polypeptide that binds gabapentin said nucleic acid consisting of a polynucleotide sequence encoding;

from amino-acid 1 to between amino-acids 1027 and 1062 of SEQ ID NO:20, or

from amino-acid 1 to between amino-acids 984 and 1019 of SEQ ID NO:22.

2. A purified or isolated nucleic acid encoding a secreted soluble calcium channel subunit polypeptide that binds gabapentin wherein the sequence of said nucleic acid sequence encodes:

a polypeptide consisting of from amino-acid 1 to between amino-acids 1047 and 1062 of SEQ ID NO:20, or

from amino-acid 1 to between amino-acids 1004 and 1019 of SEQ ID NO:22.

3. A purified or isolated nucleotide sequence encoding a secreted soluble calcium channel subunit polypeptide wherein said sequence consists of the sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, or SEQ ID NO:15.

4. A recombinant vector comprising a nucleic acid according to claim 1.

5. A recombinant host cell comprising a nucleic acid according to claim 1.

6. A method for producing a secreted soluble calcium channel subunit polypeptide, said method comprises the steps of:

(a) inserting the nucleic acid according to claim 1 in an appropriate vector;

(b) culturing, in an appropriate culture medium, a host cell previously transformed or transfected with the recombinant vector of step (a);

(c) harvesting the culture medium thus obtained or lyse the host cell, for example by sonication or osmotic shock;

(d) separating or purifying, from said culture medium, or from the pellet of the resultant host cell lysate, the thus produced calcium channel subunit polypeptide of interest.

7. The nucleic acid of claim 1, said nucleic acid consisting of a polynucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide from amino-acid 1 to between amino-acids 1027 and 1062 of SEQ ID NO:20.

8. The nucleic acid of claim 1, said nucleic acid consisting of a polynucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide from amino-acid 1 to between amino-acids 984 and 1019 of SEQ ID NO:22.

9. The nucleic acid of claim 2, wherein said nucleic acid sequence encodes a polypeptide consisting of from amino-acid 1 to between amino-acids 1047 and 1062 of SEQ ID NO:20.

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10. The nucleic acid of claim **2**, wherein said nucleic acid sequence encodes a polypeptide consisting of from amino-acid 1 to between amino-acids 1004 and 1019 of SEQ ID NO:22.

11. The nucleotide sequence of claim **3**, wherein said sequence consists of the sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, or SEQ ID NO:3.

12. The nucleotide sequence of claim **3**, wherein said sequence consists of the sequence of SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, or SEQ ID NO:9.

13. The nucleotide sequence of claim **3**, wherein said sequence consists of the sequence of SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, or SEQ ID NO:15.

14. A purified or isolated nucleic acid consisting of a nucleic acid that encodes a polypeptide tag fused to a calcium channel subunit polypeptide consisting of:

from amino-acid 1 to between amino-acids 1027 and 1062 of SEQ ID NO:20, or

from amino-acid 1 to between amino-acids 984 and 1019 of SEQ ID NO:22.

15. The purified or isolated nucleic acid of claim **14**, wherein said calcium channel subunit is a polypeptide from amino-acid 1 to between amino-acids 1027 and 1062 of SEQ ID NO:20.

16. The purified or isolated nucleic acid of claim **14**, wherein said calcium channel subunit is a polypeptide from amino-acid 1 to between amino-acids 984 and 1019 of SEQ ID NO:22.

17. A purified or isolated nucleic acid consisting of a nucleic acid that encodes a polypeptide tag fused to a calcium channel subunit polypeptide consisting of from amino-acid 1 to between amino-acids 1047 and 1062 of SEQ ID NO:20, or

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from amino-acid 1 to between amino-acids 1004 and 1019 of SEQ ID NO:22.

18. The purified or isolated nucleic acid of claim **17**, wherein said calcium channel subunit polypeptide consists of from amino-acid 1 to between amino-acids 1047 and 1062 of SEQ ID NO:20.

19. The purified or isolated nucleic acid of claim **17**, wherein said calcium channel subunit polypeptide consists of from amino-acid 1 to between amino-acids 1004 and 1019 of SEQ ID NO:22.

20. A purified or isolated nucleotide sequence consisting of a nucleic acid that encodes a polypeptide tag fused to a nucleic acid encoding a calcium channel subunit polypeptide selected from the group consisting of the nucleic acid sequences of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, and SEQ ID NO:15.

21. The nucleic acid of claim **19**, wherein said nucleic acid encoding a calcium channel subunit polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of the sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, and SEQ ID NO:3.

22. The nucleic acid of claim **19**, wherein said nucleic acid encoding a calcium channel subunit polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of the sequence of SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, and SEQ ID NO:9.

23. The nucleic acid of claim **19**, wherein said nucleic acid encoding a calcium channel subunit polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of the sequence of SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, and SEQ ID NO:15.

* * * * *